هكذا من الأصل

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Tuesday. Cloudy in the mornings. Temp. 17-8 (63-46). Wednesday. Cloudy with scattered showers. LONDON: Tuesday. Cloudy with some showers. Temp. 15-10 (59-50). Wednesday. Similar CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Tuesday. Cloudy. Temp. 23-16 (73-61). NEW YORK: Tuesday. Sunny. Temp. 23-12 (73-54)

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

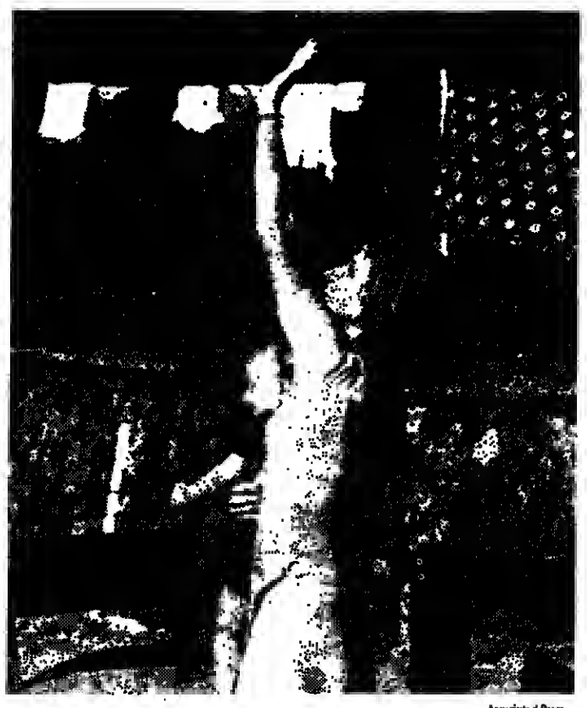
Austria	12 S	Kenya	Shs. 7
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Lebanon	B.2.25
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr
Egypt	40 P	Morocco	1.75 Dr
Eire	22 P	Netherlands	1.50 Flor
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70 K.
France	3.00 F	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	20 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas
Greece	18 Drs	Sweden	2.75 S.Kr
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	60 Rials	Turkey	LT. 15
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur)	$0.35
Israel	I.£9.00	Yugoslavia	20 D

No. 29,635 ** PARIS, TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1978 Established 1887

Belgian Paratroops Quit Kolwezi Amid Controversy on Evacuation

Associated Press

French Foreign Legion paratroopers seen from the ground during first-wave drop on Kolwezi.



Associated Press

Woman in Kolwezi waves as French paratroopers descend.

French-Zairian Force Remains

By David Orraway

KOLWEZI, May 22 (WP) — Belgian paratroopers pulled out of this death-filled and tense mining town of southern Zaire today, leaving a joint French-Zairian force to defend it against rebels who have not given up their fight to take or paralyze the center.

The 1,700 Belgians left in the midst of bitter controversy among the French, Belgians and Zairians here over their decision to evacuate all their nationals. It triggered a panicky exodus by the entire European population that has effectively left 800 troops of the French Foreign Legion and a single Zairian battalion providing for the security of a ghost town.

[In Brussels, Premier Leo Tindemans said after meeting with the government crisis committee that "the mission of our paratroops in Kolwezi has ended on the forecast timetable." He said Belgium would keep a battalion of paratroops in Kamina, in northern Shaba province, with their supplies and planes, Associated Press reported.]

[President Mobutu Sese Seko today accused Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet of deliberately withholding Zaire's appeal for military aid from the Belgian Defense Ministry for 24 hours, and forbade Zairian diplomats to have further contact with Mr. Simonet.

[Mr. Mobutu also accused Mr. Simonet of having favored contacts with the Congo National Liberation Front to prevent the massacre. Mr. Mobutu said such contacts would have "a de facto recognition of a rebel movement that does not hesitate to assassinate innocents," according to the Zaire news agency.]

Burden on French

Furthermore, the departure of the Belgians has put the burden on France for its future defense.

There is serious concern among Zairians and foreigners here that the rebels will again overrun the town when the tough French legionnaires leave. France has no mutual defense pact with Zaire and has described the purpose of sending its legionnaires as strictly humanitarian and limited to the rescue of the white hostages.

Contrary to earlier reports, rebel commandos continue to operate in and around Kolwezi. Last night there was heavy shooting even in the vicinity of the French Foreign Legion's headquarters located in the Hotel Impala in the town's center.

At least four arms caches have been uncovered by the legionnaires so far in house-to-house searching in the African quarters and French military sources believe some of the rebels are still holding out in isolated spots inside the European sections of the town. In addition, it appears others are infiltrating back into town at night or are laying low as civilians among the Africans.

The legion commander, Col. Philip Erulin, told a party of Western correspondents today that the rebels had lost 300 men in battle with his men, who were dropped on Kolwezi Friday to break a six-day occupation of the town. The legion's causualties in the rescue mission to evacuate more than 2,000 white hostages were so far two dead and nine injured, he said.

A new massacre site with the bodies of 17 blacks and one European teen-ager has been discovered above a pond near the center of town. This is the first known mass execution of blacks though others are feared. No one has bothered yet to do anything but count the bodies of those who were apparently told to run and then shot.

The death toll probably will never be accurately recorded, but local estimates put it close to 500 for the blacks, including the rebels, and between 120 and 150 among the whites. Most of the whites were killed in three or four massacres. One of them, involving 20 men, was committed by the Zairian army and not the invading rebels, according to accounts by two survivors.

The body of a U.S. pastor, iden-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Returnees Tell Tales Of Kolwezi Horror

By Paul Lewis

BRUSSELS May 22 (NYT) — Grim and exhausted and sobbing as they told tales of murder and atrocity, the first European refugees from southern Zaire arrived here yesterday.

They were met by emotional crowds of relatives and friends. Some were ill, others confused. Many wore tattered rags and carried only a handbag or two. Some, near collapse after days of terror and humiliation at the hands of rebels, stumbled down airplane ramps at Zaventam Airport and had to be carried.

Anxious relatives, who had grimly scanned passenger lists, filled the terminal to overflowing. Many wept and begged for clues to the whereabouts of those not accounted for.

"Where's Simon? Where's Simon?" shouted a man on a balcony. Below, a sunburned refugee in dirty shorts and a torn shirt shook his head sadly. "Dead! Dead! Completely dead!" a woman shrieked.

Death Toll Estimated

A total of 550 refugees, most of them Belgians, arrived aboard Sabena Belgian Airlines jets from Kinshasa, the capital of Zaire. About 1,200 more were expected soon. According to the Belgian Foreign Ministry, at least 120 Europeans had been left dead in Zaire, the victims of massacres in Kolwezi, the copper-mining center of Shaba province. The province, formerly known as Katanga, had been invaded by Katanganese exiles from neighboring Angola.

Many refugees contended that the death toll might have been lower if French and Belgian troops had arrived earlier. According to French and Belgian accounts, rebel forces killed 250 to 300 persons, including 150 blacks, during an eight-day rampage at Kolwezi, which was ended in a weekend assault by French and Belgian paratroopers. About 2,500 Europeans and Americans had lived in the city.

The huge tent-like terminal at the Brussels airport was packed yesterday morning with friends and relatives of the refugees and, until the arrival of the first planeload, an eerie quiet prevailed. King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola were also on hand.

When the first plane landed, carrying about 200 refugees, including women, children and 17 wounded, the crowds surged to windows and balconies overlooking the arrival area.

'A Real Massacre'

The refugees told of witnessing murder and looting by the rebels. Many had hidden in their homes, without food or water, in fear of their lives in the final days of the siege. They told of nightmarish atrocities.

"The rebels were shooting people just like that," said Mauritz Bruylandt, 66, who owned a soft-drink factory in Kolwezi. "They weren't asking for passports. The color of your skin was enough to get you killed."

"There was a massacre, a real massacre," a woman said over and over again, choking back tears.

Louis van der Meer, 50, a Dutchman, told how a 7-year-old brought to the Kolwezi Hospital had said blankly: "My brother cannot sleep. He has no head any more."

A Belgian mining engineer, Francis Idasiak, said, "I saw a Zaire army soldier shoot a woman who

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

In Referendum

Egyptian Vote Backs Crackdown by Sadat

By Christopher Wren

CAIRO, May 22 (NYT) — Egyptians have given President Anwar Sadat an overwhelming mandate to carry out his proposals to curtail political dissent and press criticism in Egypt, the nation's minister of interior announced today.

The results of the national referendum held yesterday showed that 98.29 percent of the ballots cast favored Mr. Sadat's proposed crackdown. More than 85 percent of nearly 11 million eligible Egyptians voted.

Mr. Sadat had called the referendum a week ago to retaliate against opponents on both the left and right who have been attacking his domestic policies and accusing him of nepotism and corruption. Mr. Sadat is scheduled to hold a news conference tomorrow to discuss the referendum outcome, which was never really in doubt.

Six Principles

The referendum's six principles are being sent to the parliament to be enacted into legislation. They would ban alleged Communists from public posts, including the press, and forbid political activity by virtually anyone who held office before the 1952 revolution or who belonged to the pro-Moscow wing that Mr. Sadat purged from the government in 1971.

In addition to providing the mechanism to silence Mr. Sadat's most persistent critics, the referendum also imposes implicit restraints on the press by compelling it to abide by the principles of democratic socialism, national unity and social peace as interpreted by Mr. Sadat's government.

The restrictions could decimate the leadership of the leftist Progressive Unionist Party, which Mr. Sadat has accused of inciting class conflict and unrest, and the conservative New Wafd Party, which he says wants to return Egypt to a period such as existed before the 1952 revolution.

Both parties have become forums for criticism of Mr. Sadat. He, in return, has accused them of fomenting a campaign of doubt. The leftist party newspaper last

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Rescue Flight Cancels Report

BRUSSELS, May 22 (AP) — Belgian newspapers had reported the deaths of Paul and Lydia Blankaert, with photographs of the couple said to have been killed in fighting in Zaire.

But the Blankaerts stepped off the first evacuation plane to land here yesterday from Zaire.

Mrs. Blankaert was weeping and needed aid, but was able to talk with King Baudouin, who was at the airport to meet the refugees. She held a copy of one of the newspapers reporting her death.

Africans Cautioned By Giscard on Strife

PARIS, May 22 (UPI) — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing warned 20 African leaders today that they can assure the economic and social growth of their countries only if they join hands and stamp out the current upsurge of violence on their continent.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, opening the fifth annual summit meeting of France and its African friends, told his Elysee Palace guests that, although France had come to the help of some of them, Africans themselves must insure their security.

His appeal appeared to be a warning that France will not be able to aid all of its threatened allies. It also was taken by African diplomats as endorsing suggestions for the establishment of a mobile African security force.

[Reuters reported that President Bongo of Gabon that President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire would arrive tomorrow to attend the conference.]

The two-day summit opened amid controversy in France over its military interventions in three African nations — Chad, the Sahara and Zaire.

Paris police were on alert to guard against violence by extreme leftist factions who accuse Mr. Giscard d'Estaing of "imperialism."

The French president told the summit that unnamed foreign forces were trying to upset the African balance of power.

"We have long believed that economic and social development, to which we have been contributing in an important way, is the way toward assuring peace," he said.

"Now, we must face the fact that this peace is being increasingly threatened. It is henceforth peace itself that is the primary condition for progress in Africa."

He said: "We believe that it is up to the Africans and to the Africans alone, as well as to inter-African organizations, to settle the continent's conflicts." France, he said, had provided only temporary military help to some friends, he added.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he will discuss African security further at tomorrow's closing session at Versailles.

Togolese President Gnassinge Eyadema, speaking for the African leaders, upheld the right of all African governments to call for foreign aid.

2 U.S. Missionaries Murdered in Chad

YAOUNDE, Cameroon, May 22 (AP) — The Rev. Ernest Erickson and his wife, Miriam, Minnesota-born Lutheran missionaries here for 33 years, have been murdered in an isolated village near the southern Chad border, U.S. officials said today.

The U.S. Embassy has flown a three-man team to Yagoua to investigate the murders, believed to have occurred May 16, officials said. Sketchy reports indicate that the couple was murdered with a knife, possibly by robbers.

In Major Policy Shift

U.S. Cancer Agency Shies From Big Research War

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., May 22 (NYT) — In a major policy shift, the National Cancer Institute is backing away from the view that the time is ripe for a tightly planned and blueprinted research war against cancer.

Instead, according to Dr. Arthur Upton, director of the institute, the agency is returning to the view that cancer, as a grouping of diseases, represents one of the central and most complex puzzles of biology and that the research strategy should be based on that concept.

The idea of a highly organized cancer research effort has been prevalent among government officials during much of this decade. Although many denied that the objective was comparable to that of the Apollo program, which put men on the moon, the comparison was often made.

Enthusiasm for that approach led to proposals for a rapidly expanding budget that would reach $1 billion a year before the end of the decade. A few proponents even suggested that it might be possible to conquer some major forms of cancer by 1976 as a Bicentennial present to the nation.

Some Programming Needed

"There are clearly areas where programming is necessary," said Dr. Upton. He cited the testing in patients of promising new drug treatments and areas in which the institute sees the need for major, expensive, applied research programs.

"But, on the other hand," he added, "there are still vast areas of research where we are unable to lay out a blueprint and timetable."

These areas, where major efforts in basic research are needed, have traditionally been supported by a system in which scientists proposed studies and, if approved, were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Death Toll in Shooting Put at 105

Muzorewa Blames Rhodesia for Massacre

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, May 22 (UPI) — A key black member of Rhodesia's transitional government said yesterday that 105 persons were killed in a "massacre" last week and blamed Rhodesian security forces.

Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a member of Rhodesia's biracial interim government, contested the military's statement that 52 black civilians and one guerrilla were killed in a shootout in Gutu in southeastern Rhodesia last Sunday.

A military spokesman said today that "The figure is still 52 as far as we know." But Bishops Muzorewa's assertion was confirmed by independent sources, who said the civilian death toll was 107.

"Reliable sources informed me that the dead are now over 105," Bishop Muzorewa said after returning from a hospital in Fort Victoria, where he visited survivors of the incident.

'Innocent Human Beings'

"These people were the victims of indiscriminate firing, indiscriminate shooting at which the targets were innocent human beings," he said.

The military command has said Rhodesian troops opened fire on insurgents addressing a crowd of black civilians in a war zone under curfew. It said the guerrillas fired back through the crowd.

But Bishop Muzorewa said: "Now being in possession of the full story of the Gutu massacre, it seems clear, albeit unfortunate and tragic, that there are forces at work fighting to frustrate the cease-fire."

He referred to the interim government's task of getting the Patriotic Front guerrillas to lay down their arms and give up the fight against the regime of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

Mr. Smith has signed an internal agreement with Bishop Muzorewa and two other black leaders as a step toward turning over full power to the majority blacks by the end of the year, but the guerrillas have not recognized the settlement and have continued their five-year war.

The military command announced yesterday that Rhodesian troops have killed another five guerrillas "and two terrorist recruits."

The police in Salisbury also said clashes between supporters of Bishop Muzorewa and Ndabinghi Sithole, another member of the transitional government, flared in black townships with several injuries, 84 arrests and extensive damage to one home and six vehicles.

News Analysis

U.S. Statistics on Black Illegitimacies Misleading

By Bill Drummond

WASHINGTON, May 22 — Recent statistics showing that more than half of all black babies now being born in the United States are illegitimate have rekindled one of the country's most explosive racial issues.

Are blacks more promiscuous than whites? Does the welfare system, which grants payments to unmarried mothers for their dependent children, encourage illegitimacy? Is there something pathologically wrong with the black family?

Controversy over these and other related questions broke out anew when the government's National Center for Health Statistics reported earlier this month that, for the first time, in 1976 the number of black children born out of wedlock exceeded 50 percent of all black births.

In contrast with the ratio of black illegitimate births, the proportion of babies born out of wedlock in the national population was 14.8 percent. For whites, the figure was 7.7 percent.

More Alarming

Perhaps more alarming, out-of-wedlock births accounted for only 26 percent of all black births as recently as 13 years ago, according to officials.

"These startling figures have caught us all off guard," said William Wilson, a black sociologist at the University of Chicago.

And June Brown, the black columnist of the Detroit News, expressed the fears of many when she wrote: "If the strength of a race depends on the strength of its families, then the black race is getting weaker every year." She added, "Black leadership must convince black teen-agers that virginity and responsible sexual behavior are vital to their education and future financial security."

Unfortunately, the alarmed reactions overtook any attempts to interpret the government's figures. The numbers alone are misleading for these reasons:

- The government statistics refer to a ratio and the increasing proportion of blacks born out of wedlock has been profoundly influenced by the fact that married black women, who know that raising children is costly, have chosen to have fewer babies.
- The result has been a statistical whiplash. Between 1970 and 1976, married black women had 100,000 fewer babies. At the same time, unmarried black women were having 47,000 more babies. The denominator of the ratio shrank while the numerator — illegitimate births — grew.
- Furthermore, the rate of illegitimacy per 1,000 unmarried black women has been in steady decline for more than six consecutive years. Government figures indicate that the illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 unmarried black women in 1969 was 90.6. It rose to 95.5 in 1970 then began to sink to 85.6 by 1975 and 83.2 in 1976.

Illegitimacy Falling

This means that, in fact, illegitimacy among blacks is falling, not rising. But the birth rate among relatively prosperous blacks is falling — lowering the total number of black births with the result that illegitimate births now comprise a larger proportion of total black births than previously.

Although the black illegitimacy rate has been declining, it was approximately seven times higher than the white rate to begin with.

Further, the numbers clearly indicate that the weight of illegitima-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Bombs Go Off in Rome, Milan

Italy Hunts Suspected Terrorist Chief

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 22 — Bombs exploded in Rome and Milan today and police intensified a search for an ex-convict believed to be the Rome chief and paymaster of the Red Brigades gang that kidnapped and killed former Premier Aldo Moro.

Police sources yesterday identified Mario Moretti, 32, as the gang's main contact with a Rome print shop that published the Red Brigades' leaflets.

Police said that a bomb went off near the Justice Ministry here, but that it caused minor damage and no injuries.

Officers said that witnesses saw a man, shortly before the blast, putting a package near the building and then getting into an auto with two or three other men.

In Rome, a bomb explosion heavily damaged two showrooms of the government-owned Alfa Romeo automobile company. In Milan, a bakery and bar were bombed, and on anonymous caller later told a newspaper that the bombs were thrown by "fighting Communist squads" because the places hit were allegedly "drug peddlers' hideouts."

Moretti, a former electronics technician in Milan, has been sought by police since 1972 on charges of taking part in robberies with Red Brigades founder Renato Curcio.

Police sources said that Moretti apparently helped Curcio organize the Red Brigades and is considered one of the gang's principal leaders.

The sources said that Moretti was identified as the gang's contact man for the Rome print shop by Enrico Triaca who operated the shop. Mr. Triaca was arrested with nine Red Brigades suspects in police raids on the shop and another gang hideout last Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Triaca was being questioned in a secret, high-security jail near Rome. Police said that he has told them that Moretti, whom he knew only by the name "Maurizio," gave him $34,500 to lease the shop and produce Red Brigades leaflets.

Results of Interrogation

The sources said that his interrogation and other evidence indicated that Moretti became a political terrorist in prison and later Rome chief of the Red Brigades.

Meanwhile, the office of Italy's attorney general filed charges today against the chief editor of a Rome daily, Il Messaggero, for printing a terrorist communique after its publication had been banned.

On Saturday, an anonymous telephone caller told Il Messaggero that a leaflet allegedly from the Red Brigades could be found in a street trash can, a system the kidnappers and killers of Mr. Moro had used to make known their communiques. Mr. Moro was kidnapped on March 16. His body was found in Rome on May 9.

After the leaflet was found, police forbade news media from publishing its contents. State Attorney Guido Guasco said that the communique fell under the law decreeing that judicial evidence must remain secret pending conclusion of the inquiry.

Yesterday, however, Il Messaggero published the text. As a result, chief editor Luigi Fossati was charged with arbitrary publication of documents regarding criminal proceedings and disobeying regulations from authorities.

In Trying to Aid African Countries

Young Doubts Law Hampered Carter

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — Andrew Young, the chief U.S. delegate to the United Nations, said yesterday that, contrary to complaints from President Carter, he did not believe that the president was unduly restricted by congressionally imposed restraints in aiding Zaire and other friendly African countries.

Taking a position clearly at odds with that of Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's adviser for national security, Mr. Young also termed it ridiculous to attach strategic significance to the presence of thousands of Cubans and lesser numbers of Soviet personnel in Africa.

Mr. Young has consistently argued against deep U.S. military involvement in Africa, and speaking yesterday on the CBS television program "Face the Nation" he seemed eager to defend his position in the view of what appears to be a White House effort to appear more willing to counter the Cubans in Africa. In the last week, the administration has contributed 18 Air Force C-141 transports to the Belgian and French military airlift to Zaire.

Countering Cubans

Administration officials stressed that, in addition to wanting to help free trapped foreign nationals, the administration had decided to become involved to show support for Zaire against the invasion of Katangans from Angola and to counter the Cubans, who the administration said had trained and supplied the Katangans with Soviet weapons.

In addition, Mr. Carter told congressional leaders last Tuesday that he was concerned about congressionally imposed restraints on his freedom to act in support of Zaire and other countries. A State Department review of these restraints was ordered. Administration spokesmen, in describing the limits, have noted a ban on covert aid to rebels in Angola and the need to inform Congress of any other covert actions. This has raised the possibility that the administration was seeking a freer hand for covert activity.

Mr. Carter, in an interview made public Saturday, also noted the restrictions and seemed to be complaining about them. But State Department officials said that as a result of consultations with congressional leaders last week it was deemed out of the question to seek a change in the limits of covert activity by the CIA.

Rather, the emphasis in the review is to seek more flexibility in legislation that bars foreign aid to some countries, thereby depriving the administration of offering incentives to those countries to cooperate more with the United States.

Mr. Brzezinski has been outspoken in warning about the Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa. Mr. Carter has also been highly critical of the involvement but also has said that in the long run the United States would do better in Africa than the Communists.

Mr. Young said that, as far as he could tell, Mr. Carter did not find his hands tied by the legislation. He said that there was no need to repeal the legislation putting limits on covert involvement.

But he stressed that he did not believe that the United States should be pushed by the Soviet and Cuban military activity to become involved to a similar extent. He said that "a steady, quiet approach" in Africa was more effective than rushing in troops.

Associated Press

A young girl is comforted at Brussels airport after learning that her mother was killed in the attack by Katangan rebels at Kolwezi.

Exhausted Refugees Tell Of Massacre in Kolwezi

(Continued from Page 1)

was on the street with her baby." A 20-year-old Belgian woman said she was raped eight times by rebel soldiers.

A nun who identified herself only as Sister Helena said, "We were subjected to the worst kind of violence."

Narrow Escape

Six Belgian school teachers narrowly escaped being executed by the rebels, according to a teacher. "They made us kneel down and raised their rifles," the teacher said. "Just then a higher-ranking rebel came around the corner and told the soldiers to stop. He told us, 'It's been a mistake, you can go.'"

Another refugee related how a 5-year-old boy had been forced to watch his parents slain and was then made to take the wallet from his father's pocket and give it to a rebel leader.

A Belgian woman said that she, another woman and 38 men were taken to the rebel headquarters in Kolwezi last week. "I think only 12 of the men survived," she said, tears streaming down her face.

Despite the tales of horror, many refugees said they planned to return to Shaba when conditions returned to normal. "I was born there and my mother was, too," said Sovasti Christodoulides, a Greek.

"I shall go back again when it's calm," said Jean Lubango, one of the few black Africans on the first flight. A personnel officer at the Kolwezi copper mines, he said that the aim of the rebels had been to sabotage the economy.

As each planeload of refugees arrived, there were flurries of hope and renewed agonies among the crowds that had come to meet them.

"Courage," a tall sandy-haired man whispered to his wife after the arrival of the first plane. "Courage. There are more planes this afternoon."

French Left In Kolwezi

(Continued from Page 1)

tified only as Kenneth, was uncovered during the weekend, bringing the probable number of U.S. deaths here to four.

The extent of the terror for some of the Europeans was brought home to visiting correspondents by one incident that occurred yesterday. Paratroopers found 13 Belgians, still hiding behind locked doors in their homes, who refused to come out until they heard the Belgian paratroopers speak Flemish.

Nobody has begun to clean up the streets or bury bodies and Africans were picking over store contents or moving through the streets with their belongings, apparently returning to their homes after having fled into hiding during the rebel seizure of the town.

Without expatriates, there is no way the huge open pit and underground copper mines can be made to function. In addition, some machinery has been sabotaged and water is filling the underground mines because a power failure has stopped the pumps.

With Kolwezi the biggest copper-mining center and by far the most important source of both government revenue and foreign exchange, the damage has all the makings for a major Zairian economic disaster only partly offset by possible higher prices.

The present desperate plight of the town is bound to fuel the feud between Paris, Brussels and Kinshasa over how the whole rescue operation was handled. The Belgians apparently wanted to negotiate with the rebels and were taken somewhat by surprise when the French launched a rescue force on their own.

The legionnaires did all the fighting to oust the rebels from the town while the Belgians provided security for an airfield already retaken by Zairian troops and took charge of collecting Europeans from their homes and bringing them to the planes.

Col. Erulin hotly defended the behavior of his men, who have been accused by some Belgian refugees of having opened fire and killed at least one European at a roadblock on the way to the airport. "My mission was to rescue, not to kill, and all my men were given strict instructions on how to behave toward civilians black or white."

[Several sources said that French legionnaires killed as many as six whites after a heated argument of an unspecified nature shortly after the French troops landed in Kolwezi, United Press International reported from Kamina.]

He cited the successful last-minute rescue by the legionnaires of 31 hostages being held at a college just as they were being lined up to be executed. One European died before the paratroopers, who landed in a nearby field, could rush to the college and deal with the rebels, but all the others were saved.

However, various sources said that one Yugoslav was in fact killed by the legionaires at the roadblock and his body can still be seen lying there. He was reportedly speeding toward the checkpoint just at sundown and failed to slow down when the soldiers signaled him to stop.

Job Ad Faces Lean Market

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters) — As the first European refugees from the Zaire town of Kolwezi arrived in Europe, the weekend edition of the French regional newspaper Sud-Ouest carried a prominent advertisement offering jobs in Shaba.

Placed by the Zaire division of the Societe Generale des Minerais mining company, it offered technical and supervisory jobs with "one of the world's major mining and metallurgical firms, based in Shaba — a region with a particularly pleasant climate."

U.S. Sea Probe May Be Reused For Oil Drilling

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — A plan is being considered to use the Glomar Explorer, which recovered part of a sunken Soviet submarine for the CIA four years ago, to explore for oil in the deep seas at the edge of the Outer Continental Shelf.

With the backing of some of the world's leading scientists, the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Geological Survey are considering putting up $50 million to convert the 640-foot Glomar Explorer into a ship that could explore for oil and natural gas and conduct scientific drilling operations 20,000 feet into the ocean floor at a depth of 12,000 feet of water.

"Nobody has ever drilled that deep at sea," said Dr. Peter Wilkniss of the National Science Foundation, "and the Glomar Explorer is the only vessel there is that could suspend 32,000 feet of drill string."

The plan is supported by the Soviet Union, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain. It is estimated that the Glomar costs about $40,000 a day to operate.

Pakistani Journalists Jailed for Protests

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 22 (AP) — Eleven journalists and newspaper industry workers today received jail terms of three months to a year plus fines for violating a ban on demonstrations and strikes. The fines ranged from $300 to $1,000.

The journalists and newspaper workers were arrested earlier this month for allegedly violating a ban on demonstrations and for their attempt to hold hunger strikes. Their protest was against the government's ban on the Urdu language daily, Muswaat, published in Lahore.

Black Data Questioned

(Continued from Page 1)

cy is a major burden for the country's 25 million blacks, who already make up a disproportionately large part of this country's poor.

Black women place a severe limit on their life prospects by bearing a child out of wedlock, said Dr. Leanor Boulin Johnson, a black sociologist at Florida State University at Tallahasse. "When a woman has a child out of wedlock, 90 percent of her life script is already written."

Welfare Burden

The tendency for illegitimate children to become a burden on the welfare rolls was pointed out in a California study by demographers Beth Berkov and June Sklar. They estimated that at least 42 percent of the unadopted illegitimate children under age 7 in the state were receiving welfare assistance. The proportion was 14 percent for legitimate children.

Another study cited by the researchers found that half of the illegitimate children under 21 in California were on welfare.

Illegitimate children also have higher infant mortality rates. And, if they survive infancy, chances are that they will live in a one-parent household because mothers of out-of-wedlock children have poorer chances of marriage. If they do marry, they face greater risks of marital disruption, according to Mrs. Berkov and Mrs. Sklar.

When a black child begins life with so many liabilities, his chances of escaping the cycle of poverty and crime that infects the cities are slim. The child's dependence on government welfare for subsistence, job training and other help comes amid a political climate that finds Americans increasingly cost-conscious and disillusioned with antipoverty programs.

© Los Angeles Times

Explosion in Paris

PARIS, May 22 (Reuters)—A bomb explosion early today ripped through a travel agency here specializing in organizing trips to Argentina for the forthcoming World Cup soccer championships, police said.

To Speed Up Improved Relations

U.S., China to Hold Regular Meetings

From Wire Dispatches

PEKING, May 22 — The United States and China have agreed to hold regular meetings to speed the improvement of relations between the two countries, President Carter's national Security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, said today.

After three days of meetings in Peking with Chinese Leaders, Mr. Brzezinski said at a farewell banquet that the talks "were constructive because they will facilitate the normalization of our bilateral relations in the spirit of the Shanghai communique," issued during former President Richard Nixon's visit to China in 1972.

Foreign Minister Huang Hua replied: "Dr. Brzezinski's visit proves beneficial to both sides. The Chinese people have always felt friendship toward the American people on the other side of the Pacific.

According to a dispatch by the Chinese news agency, at the start of their talks today Mr. Brzezinski gave Mr. Hua two gifts from Mr. Carter — a flag of China "carried to the moon aboard the spacecraft America" and a piece of moon rock.

Low-Key Welcome

Mr. Brzezinski arrived here Saturday to a discreet, low-key welcome, but the Chinese probably used the opportunity to lecture him on their views about Soviet world hegemony.

In Mr. Brzezinski's talks with Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Mr. Huang, the main issue discussed reportedly was Soviet global politics. A source said that bilateral problems took a secondary position to the international situation.

At a state welcoming banquet for Mr. Brzezinski Saturday night, Mr. Huang stressed that "the struggle for hegemony is the main source of global intranquility. The shadow of social imperialism can be seen in almost all the changes and disturbances in every part of the world. Using detente cooperation and disarmament as a cover, social imperialism is feverishly expanding its armaments."

The message was obviously intended to go back to the White House. The Chinese have made it clear that they are distressed with President Carter's current disarmament negotiations with the Soviet Union. "All countries," said Mr. Huang, "must oppose the policy of appeasement . . . and not be lulled by illusions of peace."

Mr. Brzezinski replied in kind by saying, "We recognize — and share — China's resolve to resist the efforts of any nation which seeks to establish global or regional hegemony. We are confident that Sino-American cooperation is not only in our mutual interest but is in keeping with the thrust of history . . . Only those aspiring to dominate others have any reason to fear further development of U.S.-Chinese relations."

The Shanghai communique engineered by Mr. Nixon and the late Premier Chou En-lai, is still the central working document between the two countries. Mr. Brzezinski reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to the communique in strong language.: "The President of the United States desires friendly relations with a strong China. He is determined to join in overcoming the remaining obstacles in the way to full normalization of our relations within the framework of the Shanghai communique. The United States has made up its mind on the issue."

Voters Back Sadat Plans

(Continued from Page 1)

week tried to urge a no vote in the referendum but was confiscated by authorities before it was printed. The New Wafdists, who were recognized as a party in February, are planning to start a newspaper. It, too, would be affected by the new press guidelines.

Mr. Sadat asked Egyptian voters to put the brakes on a liberalization process that he himself set in motion after he edged out pro-Soviet politicians in a power struggle seven years ago. Egypt has become one of the most democratic states in the Arab world, and some Egyptians privately express concern that it is moving back to more autocratic rule.

The minister of interior reported today that 9,385,024 out of 10,983,223 registered voters went to the polls yesterday. Of these, he said, 9,202,553 voted for the referendum and 159,578 voted against.

$2 Million Bail Set for Russians In Spying Case

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP) — Bail has been set at $2 million each for two Russians arrested in an espionage case, and a Soviet diplomat named as a co-conspirator is expected to leave the country, the State Department said yesterday.

Rudolf Chernyeayev, a personnel officer at the UN Secretariat, and Valdik Enger, 39, an assistant to the UN undersecretary-general, were arrested Saturday in Woodbridge, N.J. They are being held in the metropolitan detention center in New York. A preliminary hearing is set for May 30 in Newark, N.J.

They are charged with buying classified U.S. documents on anti-submarine warfare. The information was doctored in Washington and passed along by a Navy officer who was acting as a double agent, the FBI said.

Vladimir Zinyakin, an attache at the Soviet UN mission, was picked up with the other Russians and released because he had diplomatic immunity, according to the State Department spokesman, Kenneth Brown.

Mr. Brown said that the Soviet Embassy has been informed and added that since Mr. Zinyakin had violated his status in the United States, his departure is expected.

Danish Leader Wins Court Case

COPENHAGEN, May 22 (Reuters) — The Danish high court today overruled orders of a lower court confiscating five houses and assets of the leader of Denmark's anti-tax party, Mogens Glistrup, for alleged tax evasion.

Earlier this year, Mr. Glistrup was fined 1.5 million crowns ($264,000), but both he and the prosecution appealed to the high court against the sentence. Mr. Glistrup also appealed against the confiscation of his property against possible legal costs or compensation.

The high court upheld that appeal today, saying that there was insufficient ground for the prosecution demand for confiscation, as there had been no indication that Mr. Glistrup had attempted to reduce his assets to avoid paying fines.

U.S. Cancer Agency Shies From Big Research Effort

(Continued from Page 1)

awarded research grants for the work.

Earlier in the decade, however, the institute's programs increasingly emphasized research contracts in which decisions on the subjects to be pursued were controlled more tightly by the institute.

Some Doubts

Studies within the agency have cast doubt on the effectiveness of that arrangement, Dr. Upton said. A recent critique involved research on suspected environmental causes of cancer, and an earlier one concerned virus studies related to cancer.

In each case, the conclusions criticized the contract system and its tendency to concentrate major decisions on research trends in relatively small groups of scientists within or close to the institute.

The institute is being reorganized to give greater emphasis to research grants and more initiative to investigators in deciding which projects to pursue.

The reorganization, Dr. Upton indicated, will also separate the review and evaluation function from the grant-giving function. Many scientists consider this an important way of avoiding a situation in which program managers, enthusiastic about a given field of research, would be able to decide how well work in that field was progressing.

During the push for expanded cancer research in the Nixon administration, the cancer institute received major increases in funds. Serious thought was given to removing the institute from the National Institutes of Health and making it a separate major agency.

Special Status

Although this was not done, the cancer institute was given special status. Its director was promised direct access to the White House and a budget separate from that of the National Health Institutes. A three-man panel was set up to serve as cancer advisers to the president.

In this period, comprehensive plans were made for future efforts in cancer research. In addition, there was a sharp increase in the amount of research paid for through contracts rather than grants.

The cancer institute is the major source of funds for cancer research in the United States, and its policies are extremely influential. The institute's annual budget rose sharply throughout the early and middle 1970s, although the rate of increase has declined in the last few years. The cancer research budget now is about $800 million, by far the largest of any of the 11 institutes that make up the National Institutes of Health.

The emphasis on targeted research administered through contracts went with the comprehensive planning and the major budget increases of the middle 1970s.

Dr. Upton said that, in retrospect, some of that planning was premature. "The field is moving now in a very exciting way," he said, "but that's not to say we are ready to program it to the nth degree."

1st Planeload Of Passengers Leaves Narita

NARITA, Japan, May 22 (UPI) — The first passenger flight took off today from the new Tokyo International Airport, where demonstrators during the weekend had stormed the front gate, hurled firebombs and tried to disrupt air traffic.

A Japan Air Lines DC-8 took off with 111 passengers aboard, including 30 honeymooning couples bound for Guam and Saipan.

More flights were scheduled today, but none of the international airlines now using the Haneda airport in Tokyo will use Narita until tomorrow.

Nearly 13,000 police were on guard, but today was quiet in contrast to Saturday and yesterday, when demonstrators hurled firebombs at police, tried to break through the main gate, felled a steel tower carrying power lines and set automobile tires on fire.

Police brought down a big balloon sent aloft near the airport by demonstrators in an apparent attempt to obstruct flights.

Tanker Wreck's Bow Beached in Channel

LOWESTOFT, England, May 22 (Reuters) — The floating bow section of the wrecked tanker Eleni V. sliced from its stern in a collision in the English Channel May 6, was beached today on a large sand bar for the transfer of its remaining oil to another tanker.

Oil from the 12,500-ton Greek ship had already spilled ashore on beaches near this east coast port as well as on resort areas farther south. Since the collision, salvage tugs had tried to tow the boat to a large sandbar, where its remaining 2,000 tons of oil could be pumped out.

U.S. Urges U.K. To Allow Third Air Destination

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — President Carter has asked Britain to allow two U.S. airlines to offer nonstop service between London and three U.S. cities, instead of two as provided in last year's U.S.-U.K. aviation agreement.

British acceptance of the proposal would relieve the president of the politically difficult decision of having to choose between Los Angeles and Boston as the second city.

Currently both Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines provide nonstop service between London and New York and London.

But the Civil Aeronautics Board has decided to recommend to Mr. Carter that the two U.S. cities to be served by two carriers to London should be New York and Los Angeles, and that TWA should be the single carrier from Boston. But elimination of Pan Am from Boston would mean a loss of jobs and possible alienation of important Massachusetts politicians.

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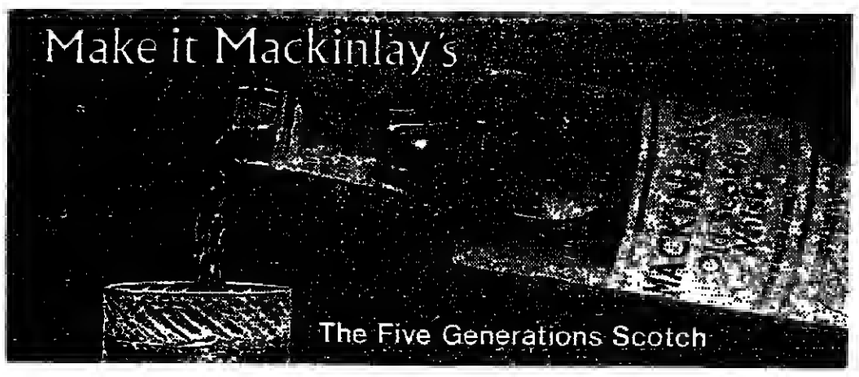

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White-Area Housing Required in U.S.

Ghetto Area Revival Is Stymied

By Robert Reinhold

HICAGO (NYT) — Every sday morning a dozen persons, t of them apprehensive black ten on welfare, gather at a conce table in an old office buildin downtown and are made an offhat they find hard to believe.

s a result of a U.S. Supreme rt ruling two years ago, they told, they can leave Chicago's k ghetto for clean new apartts in grassy white suburbs. ining them, if they are qualiare privately owned apartts, many of them with washers, air conditioning, carg, even swimming pools.

ne effort is funded by the U.S. rnment and administered by a ate organization that finds the ments. The difference be n the going rents and what the families can afford is made up by the U.S. government.

"What you're telling us is almost too good to be true," murmured a woman.

Watched by Washington

The fate of these families, who are moving out of Chicago at the rate of 21 a month, may have profound consequences for urban areas throughout the United States. In Washington, U.S. officials are closely monitoring the relocation experiment to see if it suggests a way to end the "urban apartheid" that has made many large U.S. cities into stockades for the black poor surrounded by affluent white suburbs.

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development is giving serious consideration to repeating the Chicago effort in New York and perhaps in other major metropolitan areas. A decision is expected by this summer.

Ironically, the main opposition to the program comes not from suburban interests but from black leaders, who argue that scarce U.S. housing aid should be concentrated on reviving the central-city areas where most urban blacks live.

Although painfully slow and costly — about $750 per family beyond the rent subsidy — the relocation effort appears to be working remarkably well for most of the 376 families who have made the plunge.

'Just Beautiful'

Earnestine Wright, a 29-year-old mother of two, finds her air-conditioned apartment 30 miles west of the ghetto "beautiful, just beautiful." Ruby Watkins, a 24-year-old divorced mother of three who fled the notorious Cabrini-Green public housing project when her oldest son's nose and ribs were broken by toughs, speaks proudly of how quickly her children are progressing in their new, heavily white suburban schools. Both women say that they get along fine with their white neighbors, despite occasional racial insults.

They were placed in their new homes by the Leadership Council for Metropolitan Open Communities, a private group under contract to HUD. The plan, believed to be the largest of its type, was mounted after the Supreme Court ruled that HUD and the Chicago Housing Authority could be compelled to provide suburban housing for the poor to remedy the past practice of constructing almost no public housing outside of Chicago's black neighborhoods.

But the ruling, the Gautreaux decision, is increasingly viewed by black leaders as a hollow victory. That is because the U.S. courts, trying to promote residential integration, have decreed no more public housing and only limited amounts of subsidized private housing for black sections until more of these types of housing goes into mostly white areas.

Catch-22

The Catch-22 result is that the housing needed to revive decayed black neighborhoods cannot be built because it has proved difficult or impossible to put it in white areas first. Vast empty tracts south of the central business district remained undeveloped in the nine years since the first U.S. court ruling.

Pressure is mounting here that the ruling be modified to allow the release of more money under a program through which builders put up apartments with the U.S. government making up the difference between the rent and 25 percent of each tenant's income. Only 40 percent of Chicago's share of the funds can now be spent in heavily black areas.

Complicating matters is an underlying suspicion by some blacks that the ruling is a conspiracy to evacuate blacks from Chicago and allow affluent whites to return. "This decision is saying we are going to send the niggers to the woods," complained Dempsey Travis, a black real estate man here.

"The problem is to get black areas revitalized without reducing pressures on white areas to meet their obligations," said Edward Norton, deputy general counsel of HUD. "It's a very difficult balance."

Associated Press

PROTEST — Detroit police carrying nightsticks surround an unidentified man lying on sidewalk outside a Nazi bookstore Sunday after he was attacked by demonstrators when he and others left the store. Ten persons were arrested. Police dispersed about 150 to 200.

Agencies Monitoring Calls

Bugging Curb Is Ignored, U.S. Drafting New Rule

By Jo Thomas

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — The General Services Administration has expressed concern about the continued ability of many U.S. agencies to listen in on incoming and outgoing telephone calls, despite U.S. regulations imposed last year to curb the practice.

Jay Solomon, administrator of the government housekeeping agency, said in a May 16 letter to Robert Lipshutz, counsel to the president, that no major government agency has yet complied with the requirement that each agency send GSA a list of all of its telephone-monitoring devices and the justification for each of them. A copy of Mr. Solomon's letter and accompanying documents were obtained by The New York Times.

The devices, called transmitter cutoff switches, enable a third party to pick up a telephone receiver or headset and to listen in on conversations without being heard.

In some agencies, GSA has explained, these switches are necessary for safety, enabling a person to make a call from a boiler room or airport control tower with a minimum of background noise. In other places, administrators have justified the devices by explaining that they want their secretaries to be able to listen in and take notes on conversations without making any noise.

The switches are most commonly justified, however, as aids for supervisors who want to monitor how well their employees are serving the public. Past GSA surveys have found the devices have been used throughout the country by agencies that have extensive contact with the public, such as the Internal Revenue Service.

Secret telephone monitoring at the State Department, which in 1974 reported 775 listening devices in Washington alone, was banned by Secretary Cyrus Vance on his first official day in office last year. Two days later, President Carter issued the same prohibition against telephone eavesdropping in the White House.

Last month, however, Rep. John Moss, D-Calif., and Rep. Dale Kildee, D-Mich., said they had learned that GSA itself was listening in, without warning, on telephone calls from the public to its Washington Federal Information Center. The congressmen wrote Mr. Carter on April 14 to ask him to stop this.

"If GSA can eavesdrop on Americans seeking general information on their government from an agency that advertises its eagerness to aid them," they wrote, "similar rationales can be produced by virtually every other federal agency for doing the same."

In his proposed White House reply to the congressmen, Mr. Solomon said that GSA would stop its telephone monitoring and soon would propose a rule that "places an outright ban on the use of listening-in devices for other than public safety purposes."

The current regulation, which took effect last Nov. 10, prohibits the devices except when an agency head determines that it is essential to the effective operation of that agency.

The GSA's Washington information center was the only one in which the monitoring equipment was being used, Mr. Solomon wrote.

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Asks Reports Free From Pressure

Senate Study Chides CIA on Soviet Oil

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — The Central Intelligence Agency was gently chided in a Senate study yesterday for its predictions last year that the Soviet Union would be importing oil in substantial quantities by the mid-1980s.

In a 30-page report on the CIA's work, the Select Committe on Intelligence also suggested that both the White House and CIA Director Stansfield Turner should be more sensitive to the need to keep the release of economic and scientific intelligence "free from undue pressure."

But despite these criticisms, the committee's staff report was markedly defensive and at points apologetic on the CIA's behalf.

President Carter announced in a televised news conference April 15 of last year that the CIA had provided him with disturbing new findings showing that there was less gas and oil in the world than previously believed. He used the report to build domestic support for his energy plan.

Subsequendy, the CIA made public two energy reports, one dealing with the international outlook to 1985 and another with Soviet oil production.

Mr. Turner followed by testifying before a House energy subcommittee that "we estimated that in 1985 the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe will need net imports of 3.5 to 4.5 million barrels a day."

The sequence led to widespread criticism, including a charge that the CIA's facts may have been "cooked" in fit the president's recipe. The Senate committee staff, however, said it found "no evidence" to support that notion.

The Senate report was the second that the Intelligence Committee has turned out on CIA oil forecasting . The first, issued last December, dealt with the agency's predictions in 1974 — following the Arab oil embargo and a 400 percent increase in oil prices by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. From January to June of 1974, the CIA adhered, erroneously, "to the position that OPEC oil price s would fall," the first report said.

In that study, the Senate committee staff concluded that publications such as the Wall Street Journal and the London Financial Times had done a better job.

The new study found support for the general conclusion that "the Soviet oil industry is facing a difficult period." But it called the prediction of heavy imports unfortunate, quoted a number of experts as expressing surprise and disbelief on hearing it, and made clear that the agency now wishes it had surrounded the questionable forecast with all the caveats that make it unlikely.

Turning to President Carter, the Senate study said that the manner in which he publicly cited the CIA information — before its release to the public — "understandably gave rise to questions about his 'use' of the intelligence."

While the committee staff indicated that a president's use of CIA information to support policy choices is perfectly proper as long as the information itself is also made public, the report suggested that delicacy is essential.

"The White House and the director of Central Intelligence need to be fully sensitive," the report concluded, "to the responsibilities they bear in preserving the integrity of the analytic process and in creating confidence among Congress and the public that the substance and the circumstances surrounding the release of economic and scientific intelligence are free from undue pressure."

Subway Attack Misfires in N.Y.

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP)— Two men tried to rob a passenger in a subway car early Saturday, but the passenger pulled a gun and fired at his assailants to thwart the attack, according to transit police.

All three men were apprehended, police said, but not before the passenger took a shot at a police officer.

Police said that Kampta Balkaran, 20, and Ran Persand, 19, both residents of Manhattan and natives of Guyana, were charged with attempted robbery and possession of dangerous weapons — bottles they allegedy used to threaten Pashko Pilumja, 33. Police said that Mr. Pilumja, an Albanian, pulled a pistol and fired at the two men. None of the 20 passengers in the car was injured. Police said that Mr. Pilumja also fired at an officer after leaving the train.

Spain Expels Russian As an Industrial Spy

MADRID, May 22 (AP) — Yuri Pavlovich Popov, 32, a Soviet engineer, has been expelled from Spain on charges of industrial espionage.

Escorted by Spanish and Soviet plainclothes policemen, Mr. Popov was taken directly from Madrid to a regular Moscow-bound airliner. Mr. Popov, who had been working two years in Spain, was accompanied by his wife. He was the fourth Soviet citizen expelled from Spain since the Soviet Union and Spain resumed full diplomatic relations last year.

ncy Sailer's Sentencing Postponed

rch Editing, Screaming 'Sam' ragged From N.Y. Court

W YORK, May 22 (AP) — id Berkowitz, the "Son of Sam" r, was dragged from a Brookcourtroom today, kicking, bitand yelling obscenities. A judge poned his sentencing for six ers until June 12 and ordered her psychiatric examination.

on after Berkowitz was ght into the courtroom in cuffs, he began chanting, "Sta as a whore!" Stacy Moscowitz the last of Berkowitz's murder ms.

obert Violante, the slain girl's who also was shot by Berz, stood up and shouted obities as 10 guards wrestled Berz and led him from the court aber. Members of the Mosz family stood and shouted es at Berkowitz.

guards tried to bring him into courtroom at about 10 a.m., owitz lunged toward a barred low and was subdued by ds. He bit and kicked several ds, and one was taken to a hosaccording to a police source. extent of the guard's injuries not known.

strict attorneys from the three ughs where the killings took place bad left the courtroom shortly after the proceedings were to have begun at 10 a.m. Edward McCartby, aide to Bronx District Attorney Mario Merola, said that Berkowitz told court authorities that he did not want to be sentenced — "at least not today."

Berkowitz, who could be sentenced to as much as 175 years in prison, was in the building but was not seen in the courtroom.

Judges from three counties — Brooklyn, the Bronx and Queens — had planned to deliver sentences in the same courtroom, taking the bench one at a time. The procedure is similar to one that they followed two weeks ago when the 24-year-old Yonkers man admitted killing six persons and wounding seven during a 12-month shooting rampage.

Under New York State law, Berkowitz will have an opportunity to make a statement before each sentencing. After sentencing, Berkowitz was to be turned over to state Corrections Department personnel. But any transfer from Kings County Hospital, where he has been housed since his arrest August, was not expected for several days.

Last year, Berkowitz offered to plead guilty but only if he was allowed to warn the world of the blood-thirsty demons that he said made him kill.

Since then, however, Berkowitz said that he has become a born-again Christian, and there has been speculation that if he chose to exercise his right to address the court, it more likely will be on religion than on demons.

Stranded Hunters Saved in Greenland

COPENHAGEN, May 22 (AP) — Thirty-six seal hunters have been rescued from ice floes, according to police reports from Greenland.

The reports said more than 300 sled dogs had to be abandoned, and that some were shot by their owners before the hunters were picked up by rescue helicopters. The trouble started off the west coast settlement of Umanak when the ice broke up suddenly and the hunters were stranded.

onder Drugs eate Illusion, ientists Say

LANTA, May 22 (AP) — Forears of using wonder drugs has nced Americans and many le around the world that many ly diseases are dead. But they only sleeping, and sometimes ng up stronger, U.S. Government scientists say.

cteria that cause pneumonia, ngitis, tuberculosis and gonorshow increasing signs of resistto antibiotics, says Dr. Joel of the National Center for ase Control. The same probs showing up in less dangerous ses.

hat does not mean a killer with no cure is right around orner, but at the rate bacteria developing resistance, I'm oot our technology can keep up," Ward said.

mericans have grown accusd to low incidence of such disas tuberculosis, but the bacare not gone — they've just under control," Dr. Ward ed.

S. Blind Unit o Sue Airline

ICAGO, May 22 (UPI) — president of the National Fedon of the Blind says the group to file a lawsuit against Unitirlines because of its policy of iscating the canes of blind perbefore takeoffs and landings.

lph Sanders, the group's presi said that the airline apparentlieves the canes could be danus in an emergency, even gh blind persons would be delent on the canes in that event.

airline spokesman said the pany was withdrawing its pobn canes while its safety office s into the problem. The spokes said the policy was based on ral Aviation Administration lations. Mr. Sanders, however, ended the policy was not based y FAA rules.

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6. Overlooking the Dome of the Rock ☐ MUSCAT
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Imprecise Declarations Allowed

17 U.S. Senate Millionaires Listed in Ethics Report

By Adam Clymer

WASHINGTON, May 22 (NYT) — The Senate has 17 millionaires and about half that many lawmakers with no substantial holdings besides their own residences and pension assets, according to financial reports made public.

Heirs to family fortunes such as Democrats Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, and Republicans John Danforth of Mississippi and John Heinz 3d of Pennsylvania stand out among the richest senators. Junior Democrats such as Paul Sarbanes of Maryland, John Durkin of New Hampshire and Gary Hart of Colorado, and two-term Republican John Tower of Texas reported no substantial holdings besides residences and pension contributions.

The reports, released Friday, were required by ethics rules passed last year and allowed reporting of assets and liabilities in such wide ranges that precise net worths could not be determined.

While some senators were indisputably in the multimillionaire class, the ground rules made the level impossible to fix with any precision. For example, Malcolm Wallop, R-Wyo., a wealthy rancher, reported his assets as between $3,165,000 and $6,545,000, and his liabilities as between $965,000 and $2,050,000. That would leave his net worth at anywhere between $1,015,000 and $5,580,000.

Even so, that was a clearer picture than emerged from the report of Lowell Weicker Jr., R-Conn. The records indicate that Sen. Weicker in his own name has assets of between $100,000 and $315,000. However, the liability information he filed indicated that he could have debts of as much as $105,000. Trusts reported for his wife and children, if included, could push the total over $5 million. Moreover, Sen. Weicker is the son of an extremely wealthy family that made its money in pharmaceutical stocks and could be heir to several million dollars.

Russell Long, chairman of the Finance Committee, did include a net worth figure of $2,293,328, or somewhat less than many observers would have guessed.

Robert Byrd, the majority leader, reported that as of Dec. 31, the deadline on which the reports were based, he had no assets besides his home and $81,710 in savings accounts. The West Virginia Democrat listed his home at its 1973 purchase price of $135,000.

Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., reported assets worth between $500,000 and $1,160,000 and liabilities of $195,000 to $445,000. Among his assets the minority leader listed a restored 1959 Lincoln convertible, which he valued at between $5,001 and $15,000.

Four Ask Extensions

Four senators requested extensions to file the reports, which were due last Monday. They were Robert Morgan, D-N.C.; Paul Laxalt, R-Nev.; Spark Matsunaga, D-Hawaii; and Kaneaster Hodges, D-Ark.

Many of the senators had extensive real estate holdings, mostly in their home states. Sen. Lawton Chiles, D-Fla., even reported holding 40 acres of submerged land, which he valued at between $1 and $5,000. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., and Mark Hatfield, R-Ore., each reported substantial real estate ownership here.

Among stockholdings, many of the older senators reported substantial ownership of bank stock. The chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, William Proxmire, D-Wis., reported no such holdings. Nor did Edward Brooke of Massachusetts, the committee's ranking Republican. But John Sparkman, D-Ala., the former committee chairman, listed substantial holdings in bank stock and in housing authority bonds. Housing is another area of committee authority.

John Fine Dies, Was Governor Of Pennsylvania

WILKES-BARRE, Pa. (AP) — John S. Fine, 85, former governor of Pennsylvania, died yesterday.

Mr. Fine, a resident of Loyalville, Pa., was a center of political controversy throughout his term from 1951 to 1955.

Although he entered office with a reputation as a politician's politician, he left at odds with practically all the other leaders of the state Republican Party, even in his home county.

He was one of the anthracite mining region's most successful politicians in the early part of his career.

As governor, Mr. Fine headed Pennsylvania's 70-member delegation to the 1952 Republican national convention. He held out as long as he could for the nomination for Gen. Douglas MacArthur but finally threw his support behind Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower — too late to be of influence.

Afterward, Mr. Fine rushed to the convention rostrum and pounded the lectern, shouting hoarsely, "We had a deal! We had a deal!" He claimed that convention leaders broke an agreement to suspend a roll call until the Pennsylvania delegation was given time to come out for Eisenhower.

John Burroughs

DALLAS, May 22 (UPI) — Former New Mexico Gov. John Burroughs, 71, a Portales, N.M., peanut farmer who served as chief executive from 1959 to 1960, died yesterday.

Hussein Ends Saudi Trip

AMMAN, May 22 (AP) — King Hussein returned to Jordan today after two days of private talks in Saudi Arabia with Crown Prince Fahd aimed at rebuilding Arab solidarity shattered by Egypt's peace overture to Israel last fall, informed sources said.

Associated Press

VINTAGE VIEW — Youngsters climbed a tree at the Royal Air Force field at Biggin Hill, England, for a better look at a Messerschmitt-109 fighter. The German World War II fighter plane was one of the vintage aircraft featured during an international air show Sunday.

U.S. Envoy Says

Significant Progress Seen At UN Law Of Sea Talks

By Vanya Walker-Leigh

GENEVA, May 22 (IHT) — The eight-week negotiating session of the United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, which ended here Friday, made "significant progress on some key outstanding issues," the head of the U.S. delegation, Elliot Richardson, said before returning to Washington.

This optimistic assessment contrasted with his gloomy statement in Washington last month that the conference — a chance to draw up agreed rules on uses of the oceans — would probably fail. Mr. Richardson now expects progress to continue when the conference resumes in New York, Aug. 21.

Mr. Richardson's contrasting moods on the talks are ascribed by conference delegates to the conflicting pressures exerted on him at home. The State Department fears that failure of the conference could have a devastating effect on the industrial world's relations with developing states, while an influential section of Congress is sensitive to the urging of private industry which seeks to push ahead with efforts to pass unilateral legislation to allow private companies to undertake seabed mining before a UN treaty is reached.

Denial of Due Process

Until last year, the administration had opposed congressional efforts to pass such a bill. But last July, Mr. Richardson threatened that the United States might not return to the negotiations, following what he described as "denial of due process" to industrial states in discussions on seabed mining. He said that the administration would also review its stand on U.S. legislation.

Mr. Richardson Friday hailed progress in Geneva on seabed mining, including the recent end to the long standing U.S.-Canadian dispute on nickel, resulting in a joint proposal for 20-year ceilings' to seabed nickel production, and pointed to major moves toward agreement on royalty and profit-sharing arrangements for companies operating under the license to the proposed International Seabed Authority.

But Mr. Richardson brushed aside fears of UN officials, Canada and Third World states that unilateral U.S. legislation might doom the conference by confirming that "the administration favors congressional action for reasons unrelated to the UNited Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea progress, and without reference to its ultimate success or failure. Private companies, he continued, need a legal framework to start operations between now and the eventual emergence of a treaty."

Major Logjam

Mr. Richardson, who will be testifying to the House Foreign Relations Committee, does not see any joint bill emerging from conference by the time the next session starts in August — due to "problems" on certain provisions of bills before both Houses, as well as the major logjam in the Senate following the Panama Canal debate.

With good progress in Geneva on fishery rights and marine pollution, Mr. Richardson deplored the impression made both by baggies over the presidency in April and the 51-to-46 vote on Friday to resume in the summer. He also rejected repeated reports that the United States is actively negotiating a "minitreaty" in secret with some other industrial states.

"This is just an idea," he claims, "contingency planning, if the conference fails. The United States remains firmly committed to a successfully negotiating a full scale Law of the Sea treaty."

Protesters Pelt Traffic in Lima In Price Strike

LIMA, May 22 (AP) — Demonstrators blocked roads and pelted traffic with rocks today at the start of a Communist-led general strike protesting a government decree raising prices for food, fuel and transportation. Police patrols were reinforced and armored personnel carriers were stationed at key points in the capital.

In one incident, witnesses said that mobs of youths blocked a street with burning tires and stones. Similar barricades blocked the roads to Lima's airport. Witnesses said that police fired into the air to disperse crowds. There were no reports of casualties.

Police protected the few government buses that ran. Thousands waited on streets for rides or tried to get to their jobs on foot. Most shops were closed and long lines formed outside of the few food stores that remained open.

Peru's powerful Communist-led union coalition called the 48-hour strike after the government last Monday announced price increases ranging from 30 percent to 120 percent. Since then, 18 persons have been killed, more than 50 injured and scores arrested in rioting, looting and clashes between police and protesters in a more than a dozen cities.

Miss Costanza Resists Move

White House Staff Battles For Choicest Office Space

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — Midge Costanza, until recently President Carter's highest-ranking woman assistant, is resisting an order to vacate her prestigious spot just down the hall from Mr. Carter's Oval Office and move across the street to the Executive Office Building.

Miss Costanza has told the president's chief political adviser, Hamilton Jordan, that she will move out of her office, probably by the end of the month. But she is insisting that she be relocated not in the bureaucratic hinterland of the Executive Office Building but in another office in the White House West Wing, where the most senior and powerful presidential aides reside.

It is not her own status that she is worried about, Miss Costanza said last week, but a question of perceptions in this power-conscious city.

She said she fears that a move across the street would be viewed as a sign that her areas of responsibility — chiefly women's issues and domestic human rights — are not important in the Carter White House.

Outspoken Aide

Miss Costanza, an outspoken former vice mayor of Rochester, N.Y., has never been a part of the Carter inner circle. Periodic reports have said she had annoyed the president's most senior aides from Georgia.

Through all this, Miss Costanza has maintained her title — assistant to the president for public liaison — and her $56,000-a-year salary.

But she now shares the distinction of being the highest-ranking woman in the White House with Anne Wexler, a former deputy undersecretary of commerce. Miss Wexler joined the White House staff last month in the first of a series of personnel moves instituted by Mr. Jordan.

Although Miss Wexler took over many of Miss Costanza's public liaison duties, Miss Costanza was not told about the change in advance. And, if office space and location are symbolically important, Miss Wexler's status was established when she moved into West Wing office once occupied by Energy Secretary James Schlesinger.

Symbols of Importance

Mr. Schlesinger, no slouch at protecting the symbols of bureaucratic importance, resisted giving up that office even after he had left the White House staff and became energy secretary. For months, he was the only Cabinet secretary who had an office in the White House.

Now it is Miss Costanza's office, strategically located between the Oval Office and Mr. Jordan's office, that is at stake.

Miss Costanza was informed of the impending space shift in a memo from Mr. Jordan sent early this week while she was in California. "We've made some decisions," Mr. Jordan said in the memo, leaving little room for argument.

Mr. Jordan informed Miss Costanza she would move to the Executive Office Building and that her office would be occupied by Tim Kraft. Mr. Kraft was Mr. Carter's appointments secretary, with a small office nestled next to the Oval Office. But he has been promoted to the senior staff to work on political matters with Mr. Jordan, who wants him nearby, specifically in Miss Costanza's office.

Miss Costanza, however, has never been shy about arguing back.

Issues Stressed

"I am not under siege," she said, explaining that she went to Mr. Jordan with her argument about the importance of her issues and the symbolic damage that would be done if she is shunted across the street.

"It's the importance of the issues," she said. "It's not me. I can work anywhere."

Miss Costanza said that Mr. Jordan "understands" and promised to do what he could to find another office for her in the West Wing.

Miss Wexler is firmly ensconced in Mr. Schlesinger's old office. Phil Wise, the new appointments secretary, is in Tim Kraft's old office. Mr. Kraft is in Mr. Wise's old office in the Executive Office Building, waiting for Mr. Costanza to move. And Mr. Jordan presumably is looking through the West Wing for a place for Miss Costanza.

Foe of Balaguer States He Backs Carter on Rights

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, May 22 (UPI) — Antonio Guzman, the self-proclaimed winner of last week's presidential election, said yesterday that President Carter's human rights stands "are those I hold."

The candidate of the leftist Dominican Revolutionary Party apparently defeated conservative President Joaquin Balaguer in the elections last Tuesday by a 3-to-2 margin.

The Dominican army seized the ballot boxes the next day amid widespread reports of a military coup. Although the official vote count will resume today and Mr. Balaguer has announced that he and the army will respect the election outcome, Mr. Guzman's supporters are wary.

"Human rights are the basis of my political faith. His [Mr. Carter's] principles are those I hold. We have always had great hopes that these principles could be put into practice in our country."

Asked whether he expects a concession speech from Mr. Balaguer, whose Reformist Party has claimed victory although nearly every unofficial tally shows him losing, Mr. Guzman said: "I don't want to believe that President Balaguer would deny me recognition after the nation made its will known."

U.S. Is Continuing Probe Into Vietnamese Spy Case

WASHINGTON, May 22 (WP) — The investigation that led to the conviction, of two men charged with spying for Vietnam is continuing, according to government sources closely involved with the case.

"The FBI has a continuing investigation going on in this whole matter." They added that they "would not rule out the possibility of more arrests and indictments."

The sources suggested that the investigation may focus on others who may have acted as couriers between Vietnamese officials in Paris and espionage suspects in the United States.

Much of the government's case that ended Friday in Alexandria, Va., was built on the role of a woman double agent for the FBI and CIA named Dung Krall who acted as a courier between former anti-war activist David Truong — one of the convicted men — and Vietnamese officials.

Government Suspicion

"We don't think Mrs. Krall was Mr. Truong's only courier," a government prosecutor said.

Friends and supporters of Truong, many of whom were also active in the anti-war movement, said they were not surprised that the government is pursuing its investigation. They described the probe as a dangerous holdover of the "blind hatreds" generated by the Vietnam war.

"I think this conviction is going to give them all the ammunition they need," said Jacqui Chagnon of Clergy and Laity Concerned, an anti-war church group based in Washington that had worked closely with Mr. Truong. "McCarthy era, here we come."

Government officials, however, described the investigation as a normal and expected result of the case, which involved extensive use of a Washington FBI counterintelligence unit and other government agencies.

Many of the same issues that the 11-day trial in Alexandria raised are expected to be renewed as lawyers for both Truong and his codefendant, a former U.S. Information Agency officer, Ronald Humphrey, appeal the case to the 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

One of the trial's surprises was how little of the government's case against the two men was based on evidence obtained by warrantless electronic surveillance of the men approved by President Carter. Mr. Carter and Attorney Genral Griffin Bell approved a warrantless telephone wiretap and a microphone being placed in Truong's Washington apartment, as well as secret television taping of Humphrey at USIA headquarters.

Proof Expected Of Oswald Role In Assassination

WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., May 22 (UPI) — The head of the House Subcommittee on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy said that his panel should be able to prove this fall whether Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone or as part of a conspiracy in Kennedy's death.

"I think that from the physical, scientific and forensic evidence we will be able to demonstrate conclusively whether or not Oswald was the lone shooter at Dealey Plaza," Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., said in an interview yesterday in the Winston-Salem Journal.

"Of course, from the scientific evidence, you can't answer the question of whether he did have help in a conspiracy," Rep. Preyer added. "But I think we'll be able to answer that, too — until all of the evidence is in, it's impossible to say. But I know we're going to answer a lot of questions and a lot of various theories."

Rep. Preyer said that he plans to make the committee's findings public, probably in September, with about 20 days of open hearings.

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In Wake of Afghan Coup

Iran Economic Pressure Is Trained on Pakistan

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, May 22 (WP) — Iran, unnerved by the pro-Communist coup in Afghanistan, is exerting economic pressure on Pakistan in the hope that its military government will recognize what officials here see as the Kremlin's growing threat to Middle East oil routes.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, according to informed government sources, has made it clear that further economic aid to Pakistan — normally running at between $200 million and $300 million a year — depends on sparing former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's life.

If Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq's military government carries out its threat to execute Mr. Bhutto, the sources suggested, Pakistan could be ripe for Soviet-sponsored destabilization.

These fears are heightened by the knowledge that historically unruly Baluchi and Pathan tribesmen inside Pakistan are well aware that the central governemot has severe political and economic problems.

The recent visit of Pakistani dissident leaders to Afghanistan has not calmed Iranian suspicions that the new government in Kabul plans to step up traditional Afghan support for the tribes that live in both countries.

Government sources here said Iran was ready to use "any means" to stop such troublemaking by Afghanistan. They recalled the shah's long-standing warning that he would not tolerate further disintegration of Pakistan.

Without actually mentioning military force, the sources recalled the key role Iranian troops played in suppressing the pro-Communist Dhofar rebellion in Oman in the early 1970s.

The coup in Afghanistan and the potential for trouble in Pakistan have long figured in the shah's nightmare in which Iran is encircled by the Soviet Union.

First Stage

The first stage of this involved important Soviet influence in Iraq, Iran's neighbor and rival to the west, which, unlike Afghanistan or Iran, does not share a common border with the Soviet Union.

The pro-Moscow tilt that officials here see in the traditional buffer state of Afghanistan, the sources recalled, is further fulfillment of a long-standing Russian dream, dating back to czarist days, of achieving access to the warm water ports of the Indian Ocean.

The breakup of Pakistan could also be a direct challenge to Iranian territorial integrity, the sources said, since a Soviet-backed puppet state of Baluchistan could be expected to claim the many Baluchis living inside Iran as its own citizens.

Control of Resources

In current Iranian thinking, the Soviet Union then would be able to control oil resources and shipping routes in the Gulf, the Arabian peninsula, the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa.

As the shah never tires of reiterating, 90 percent of Japanese oil imports, 80 percent of West European imports and 35 percent of U.S. imports pass through the Strait of Hormuz, controlling the mouth of the Gulf.

Once the Soviet Union achieved that degree of control, the Iranian thesis goes, then the anti-Communist Western alliance would collapse without a shot being fired.

Although the government sources said that Iran felt the United States, other Western powers and Iran should act together to "stop by any means" Soviet plans to destabilize Pakistan, the shah is thought to be under no illusions about U.S. willingness to get involved in overseas military operations.

Associated Press

TAILOR-MADE BOTTLES — Twenty-six polyester bottles are all it takes to make the suit in the background. A spokesman for the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., producer of the convertible bottles, said in New York that the bottles can also be converted into hundreds of other products.

Lightning Kills Boy

LA GRANDE, Ore., May 22 (UPI) — A teen-age boy was killed and his companion knocked unconscious by lightning yesterday afternoon.

Bedouins Charge Israelis Level Homes at Gunpoint

By Dial Torgerson

JERUSALEM, May 22 — Representatives of three Bedouin clans in Israel say that police and soldiers held them at gunpoint while bulldozers destroyed their homes and tents, leaving 30 families homeless.

The government said that the incident last Wedoesday resulted from government enforcement of legal land expropriatioo in the Negev Desert.

The charges were made here at a press conference yesterday. A Bedouin press conference is almost unheard of in Israel and it attracted many Israeli and foreign journalists. A committee of civil rights activists, members of leftist Israeli parties and admirers of the Bedouin minority helped set up the press conference, which was held at the government press office in Jerusalem.

A dozen Bedouin men in white headdresses and skirt-like kirtles watched from the side of the room as three elders of the clans read accounts of the bulldozing incident.

'Surrounded Us'

"At 9:30 a.m., [there] appeared nine cars, two trucks, a tractor and 30 armed soldiers and policemen," said the translation of an account of the event at the Abu Grinat clan's camp south of Dimona. "They surrounded us, took our tents and threw everything on the trucks with the help of the tractor.

"They thrust the lifting arm of the tractor inside the tent and raised up everything: our wheat, flour, sugar, tea, gold and jewelry — they took everything, including the money that was among the clothes in the tent.

"They threw us and the women and children out forcibly. Armed soldiers threatened us with weapons. I asked the police sergeant not to aim at the children, and he answered me, 'Shut up, you, who are you to be here? If you don't shut up I'll give you a bullet in the head.' So I shut up while all my children sat and cried."

The Bedouins asked that the Israeli authorities stop the destruction of homes until the matter can be investigated by the Knesset (parliament). Meir Pa'il, a member of the Knesset from Shelli, a coalition of left-of-center parties, demanded a Knesset debate on the matter.

Ottoman-Era Titles

The Bedouins claim rights to 1,250 acres of land in an area where the government has expropriated 6,000 acres for industrial expansion. Some of the claims are being contested in court on the basis of titles going back to when the Ottoman empire ruled the area, and others are based merely on years of occupation of the land by the Bedouin.

"The government may have a right to expropriate the land," said David Kretzmer, a law professor who is working on behalf of the Bedouin as a member of the Association for Civil Rights, the local equivalent to a civil liberties group. "It's a question of due process. Was there a fair process of examining claims before the bulldozing?

"The government is setting up seven settlements in the south to which it wants the Bedouin resettled," he said, "and this is one way of getting them to move."

About 50,000 Bedouin are in Israel, most of them clinging to their traditions as nomadic herdsmen, living in tents and crude dwellings. The men frequently take laborers' jobs in Israeli industry.

© Los Angeles Times

Bhutto Begins Hunger Strike In Jail Protest

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 22 (AP) — Deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, condemned to death for murder, has begun a hunger strike to protest poor conditions in the Rawalpindi jail, his attorney said yesterday.

Mr. Bhutto has taken nothing but tea for the last four days, Yahya Bakhtiar told the supreme court of Pakistan.

The court was in the second day of hearing an appeal against Mr. Bhutto's death sentence for allegedly conspiring in the murder of a political opponent in 1974.

Mr. Bhutto was not present, nor were four co-defendants, also sentenced to death. Defendants customarily are not permitted to attend appeal hearings, although the hearings are open to the public. The appeal hearing will take several weeks.

State Grants Approval

California School To Give Four Degrees in Sexuality

By David Johnston

SAN FRANCISCO, May 22 — A San Francisco institution has been given state approval to confer four degrees in human sexuality.

The Institute for the Advanced Study of Human Sexuality, which says it is the world's first and only graduate school of sexology, has about 60 students, most of them mid-career professionals such as physicians, nurses and social workers. It will now be able to place its graduates in traditional colleges and universities as professors of sexology.

"Until now sex has never been seen as a legitimate area of study," said the institute's founder and president, the Rev. Ted McIlvenna, a Methodist minister, "unless it was about what's wrong with people, why it is sinful, why you shouldn't do this or that."

California's Office of Private Post-Secondary Education gave the institute approval to grant four degrees: master of human sexuality, doctor of arts in human sexuality, doctor of human sexuality and doctor of philosophy in human sexuality.

Teaching Jobs

Mr. McIlvenna and a department spokesman said this means graduates will be able to get teaching jobs at traditional schools, that state agencies will accept the degrees as valid in hiring professionals and that state boards will accept the degrees in licensing individuals in various professional fields.

The institute was founded two years ago, after eight years of less formal work by Mr. McIlvenna and some of his associates under the aegis of the National Sex Forum.

Students pay $1,200 per trimester and attend a minimum of four trimesters. Mr. McIlvenna said that 73,000 persons have taken courses taught by the institute.

Despite the nature of its subject area, the school has no written code of ethics, and none was required by the state.

"Our ethics are those held by all institutions of learning," Mr. McIlvenna said. "No. 1 is not to coerce anyone, to not misuse students or faculty, to not subject students or faculty duress. And we do not suppress freedom of inquiry."

"We certainly have ethics here, but the ethics are implied," said Dr. Wardell Pomeroy, the school's dean and the primary coauthor of the late Alfred Kinsey's two classic studies on sexuality in America.

As an example of the institute's ethical standards, Mr. McIlvenna said, the institute "studies therapists who have sex with clients, but if anyone around here did that they would be fired."

'A Fact of Life'

In the case of sex with children, Mr. McIlvenna said, "it is one of the facts of life if you look at it scientifically. We explain to students the social and legal factors, that it is illegal and it's frowned upon. On the other hand, part of our responsibility is to deal with people who engage in the activity and to help them understand about the law."

The institute claims to have the world's largest collection of sexually explicit materials, including 11,000 films and videotapes and a library of more than 3,000 volumes.

The institute and a related organization, the Multi-Media Resource Center, sell and rent the films, which range from commercial products such as "Deep Throat" to a what is described as a "sensitive" movie of a 65-year-old man and his middleaged woman friend having sexual intercourse.

"We use that film to show people that sex is not just for young people," said Erwin Haeberle, the school's director of historical research, who holds master's and doctoral degrees in literature.

Mr. Haeberle is the author of a new $25 illustrated book, "The Sex Atlas," which he said is a summation of present human knowledge on sexuality.

© Los Angeles Times

Ex-Aide Charges Cambodia Toll At 2.5 Million

NEW YORK, May 22 (UPI) — Former Cambodian Information Minister Chang Song says that as many as 2.5 million of the 7 million Cambodians have been massacred since the Communist takeover in a slaughter which he likened to the Nazi holocaust.

"The American people have been focusing on the slaughter of 6 million Jews by the Germans," said Mr. Song, chief spokesman in the deposed Cambodian government of Premier Lon Nol. "For three long years men, women and children have been taken away and are unheard from. Out of 7 million people in my country, as many as 2.5 million have been systematically slaughtered," he said.

"What is going on in my tiny country is much worse, because the regime of Pol Pot [current premier of Cambodia] is killing its own citizens," Mr. Song said at a news conference sponsored by the American Jewish Committee.

"There are no prisons in Cambodia; all mistakes are fatal. The lot of Cambodia is the same as hostages on a hijacked airliner. An Entebbe-style operation should be mounted to save the people of Cambodia."

1 Dead, 57 Hurt In Roof Collapse In Texas Church

GARLAND, Texas, May 22 (AP) — A church roof collapsed under tons of water from an overnight rainstorm yesterday as worshipers were in the midst of prayer. A 9-year-old girl was killed and 57 persons were injured, the city manager's office said.

Twelve of the injured were hospitalized last night, five in critical condition, officials said.

Mike Cain, 18, said that the worshipers at the Church of Christ in Garland, a Dallas suburb, were in the middle of a prayer when they heard an explosion. "We heard just an explosion, wood cracking and the water just kept coming. Water must have poured down hard for at least nine seconds. It was like being under a waterfall."

About 200 persons were in the church, officers said.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Tuesday, May 23, 1978 *

The Perils of Little Wars

When Belgian and French refugees from Shaba arrived in Brussels, the scene was traumatic. Joy for the living, weeping for the dead, bitter regret for ravaged homes, hatred for those who wrought the destruction. It was grim. Yet there must have been some at the airport who remembered other scenes 38 years ago, when the roads of Belgium and France were black with people fleeing the German advance, when towns, nay cities, were flattened by bombs and the dead lay in almost every field and street. This war in Zaire was a little war — it was ended in hours by a handful of paratroopers.

* * *

H.G. Wells once wrote a book called "Little Wars." It dealt with a game played with lead soldiers that Wells hopefully described as "a homeopathic remedy for the imaginative strategist." He suggested that "this prancing monarch, that silly scaremonger, and these excitable 'patriots,' and those adventurers, and *all* the practitioners of *Weltpolitik*" be confined to a "vast Temple of War" with all the military playthings he wrote about, "to lead their own lives there away from us." But, of course, this did not happen, and shortly after "Little Wars" appeared, the Great War crashed on Europe and the world.

Wells, after the Four Horsemen had trampled the globe and left behind them old grudges and new ambitions, wrote another book: "The Shape of Things to Come." It was not concerned with toys but with the terrible wastage of humane society that he predicted would follow the second world war he foresaw. He was not far off the mark: The world recovered more speedily than he had feared from the major conflict, but behind that struggle came a flood of little wars — diverting the "imaginative strategists"— but which for others pose the threat of a cataclysmic global nuclear explosion. And, of course, there is the direct effect of the wars.

It cannot be denied that a major peril of the little wars is that they bring major powers into confrontation: In Zaire, French and Belgian paratroops, backed by U.S. planes, battled invaders trained by Cubans and armed by the Soviet Union. Most of the little wars, in varying degrees and with assorted participants, present this problem, which is very grave.

* * *

But then there are the little wars themselves. Multiply that scene in the Brussels airport, and in Kolwezi when the paratroops arrived, by all the desperate hours that so many have lived through or died in since World War II officially ended. Take the streets of Budapest when the Russian tanks came in, add them to the jungly borders between Cambodia and Vietnam or the oases of Chad. View the uprooting that followed the partition of India and add the other uprootings that have followed, in Bangladesh, for example. Bring in the results of the revolt in Indonesia, "la violencia" in Colombia, ravaged Lebanon and the battlefields of the Holy Land, the dead of Korea and Indochina. And do not forget the byplay of terror, whether at Orly or in Argentina or in Italy.

The little wars today threaten another world holocaust. But in their cumulative selves they total great woe for humanity. Can this be the "Shape of Things to Come"?

Jet Trails

Arming the Arabs is no trivial matter. It is, or should be, an act of high policy. But for a time in recent days it has been an occasion for the most inflammatory politics. People on both sides are still reviling each other. They should understand that the base motives they claim to see at work in this debate can in fact be recklessly awakened.

Argue long enough that some senators voted to sell jets to Saudi Arabia only to break the back of the pro-Israel lobby and they will think they did, or wish they had. Repeat often enough that Jews cannot be trusted to see U.S. Middle East interests patriotically and some of them may indeed be driven into a dangerous political frenzy. Force an official to keep denying that he is an anti-Semite and he will soon hear whispered counsel that he might be forgiven if he were. For the sake of all, let us quit the loose talk and cut out the malignant thought.

All that should really matter is that the Senate last week endorsed the inclination of the last three U.S. presidents to draw Saudi Arabia, for one reason, and Egypt, for another, into slightly greater dependency on the United States. Precisely because Israel's survival and military superiority in the Middle East are unaltered U.S. interests, the bid for more intimacy with some Arabs could not finally be credible without the assent of Congress.

If achieved, however, that intimacy can in no way increase U.S. dependence on Saudi oil and wealth; they are all too great as it is. On the contrary, a closer relationship is worth seeking to help restore some balance to the connection. President Carter is betting that the safety of both the United States and Israel will be served if U.S. reliance on Saudi Arabia is matched to some extent by a Saudi reliance on us. It may not work out that way, but then Israel's position, along with that of the United States, would be even worse.

As for Egypt, its new U.S. planes will be no match for the Israelis. But by joining the Saudis to support Egypt's economy and armed forces, the United States is betting that it can keep the Russians permanently out. And it is betting that the already evident logic of a historic settlement between Egypt and Israel will be gradually reinforced by U.S. influence over both. This calculation, too, may prove wrong; but again, the alternatives are worse.

And what if all this fails? Then Israel's front line of security will run, as it always has, not through some frail West Bank settlement or even a well-stocked Saudi air base but through the conscience of the U.S. presidency and Congress. Their rescue of Israel in time of danger depends not only on the political strength of Israel's supporters in the United States, but also on U.S. moral obligation and historical commitments. And these, paradoxically, will gain a new life from the diplomacy toward the Arabs that the Senate ratified last week.

For nothing could have more quickly eroded the U.S. sense of obligation to Israel than the conclusion that Israel blocked the pursuit of U.S. interests in the Arab world. The diplomacy now made possible seeks in fact to harmonize the commitments to Israel with the defense of vital connections to Saudi Arabia. The true peril to Israel — and the true nightmare of its friends in the United States — would be the failure of that effort: the discovery that harmony is unattainable. We have just had a bad dream in our politics, but not that nightmare.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Aftermath of Zaire

There will be firm support by civilized people for the intervention [in Zaire] by French and Belgian troops — whatever differences there may be between Paris and Brussels — to rescue the innocent where possible. In a larger sense, this grim episode is part of the contemporary struggle for Africa. The rebels are Communist-backed, and there is little doubt that the capture of copper-rich Shaba, and the general disintegration of Zaire, is part of overall Soviet strategy.

— *From the Daily Express (London).*

* * *

If the West does not stand and defend its interests against bloody Soviet mischief-making in a region such as the Congo . . . then we might as well concede dominant Russian influence over this vast continent. Paris has long understood this. Washington and London are only now showing belated signs of realizing it.

— *From the Daily Mail (London).*

* * *

Responsibility for the massacres in Zaire lies overwhelmingly and primarily with those who instigated the invasion and who trained, armed, organized and directed the tribesmen who carried it out. The invasion came from Angola, which is controlled by some 20,000 Cuban troops under Russian license. It could not have been prepared and launched other than under the full authority at every stage of the Cubans in concert with their Russian supervisors.

—*From the Daily Telegraph (London).*

* * *

Kolwezi will have repercussions on the political balance in southern Africa — indeed it can be seen in the perspective of terrorist strategy everywhere. Initially it will strengthen the demands of whites in Rhodesia and Namibia for safeguards of every kind. But it is also a matter of profound concern for many African governments, not only Zambia and Zaire, who wish to employ white personnel. At the very least it will put up the cost of employing them — for example contracts will have to contain more insurance. The rescue operations (and standby) are themselves costly, and that cost, even if it falls first on Western taxpayers, will eventually be passed on to African goods and consumers. The bill for Kolwezi — financial, economic and political — has not come in but it will be stiff. This should suit the enemies of the West admirably.

— *From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
May 23, 1903

LONDON—Robert McCormick, the U.S. ambassador in St. Petersburg, who is now in London, is convinced that Russia intends to carry out her undertakings concerning withdrawing her troops from Manchuria. He does not think that Russia's policy threatens the situation in the Far East. On the contrary, Mr. McCormick said that there is nothing in the policy to alarm the United States or any other country.

Fifty Years Ago
May 23, 1928

PARIS—Moscow, metaphorically kowtowing to King Amanullah of Afghanistan, has illustrated anew the essential hypocrisy of the Bolshevist character. But the Afghan monarch seems not to have been at all flattered or allured by the flatteries of the Soviet leaders. Afghanistan is a buffer state in relation to Asiatic Russia and British India. It is to be hoped that King Amanullah had this always in mind.

'So Much for Human Rights — Now, What Else Was There?

Narita's Point of No Return

By Ken Ishii

TOKYO — The government's selection of Narita as the site for Tokyo's new international airport and the violence and tenacity of the continuing opposition to it raised the question: How could such a situation have been allowed to occur?

What led to the government's embarrassing predicament of having to call in 13,000 police to maintain order at the airport's opening? Of having to install double fencing, electronic locks and other security equipment for passenger safety?

By its vulnerability to sabotage, the new $3 billion airport created a made-to-order situation for Japan's leftist radicals who have handed the ruling conservatives their most serious loss of face since the 1960 riots that forced President Eisenhower to cancel a scheduled visit to Tokyo. Five persons have been killed and thousands injured in violent demonstrations which, combined with the reluctance of many farmers to sell their land, forced 13 postponements of the airport's inauguration since it was completed in 1971.

No Consensus

Critics describe Narita as the conservatives' biggest blunder since World War II. Selection of the Narita site was basically a political decision made in 1966 when the late Eisaku Sato was premier. Narita's farmers generally remained ignorant of the decision until they woke up one morning to read about it in their newspapers.

In retrospect, one of the most surprising things about the decision is the un-Japanese way in which it was made. In Japan's consensus society, any undertaking affecting the interests of a community is customarily preceded by extensive discussions with community members. Although the discussions may not result in total acceptance, they are nevertheless an important prerequisite in setting the stage for negotiations leading to an ultimate agreement.

In Narita's case, preliminary discussions with affected farmers were not held. It was the same with the decision to build a "bullet train" connecting Narita with Tokyo to help resolve the problem of Narita's inaccessibility. Unconsulted residents along the route of the proposed line raised such strong objections that the government has been able to purchase only about one-hundredth of the land needed, and the project has been shelved indefinitely.

Hard to Reach

Consequently, Narita remains one of the hardest to reach of the world's major air terminals. Situated 66 kilometers northeast of Tokyo, it is served by two train lines, one government-run, one private. Using these lines, it takes a passenger more than two hours to reach his hotel, assuming he makes smooth connections by bus from the air terminal to Narita station, and again by bus or car from the Tokyo end of the line at Ueno. Congested roads make the journey by car still longer — more than three hours during rush periods.

Travel agents have been kept busy figuring out alternate routes to enable passengers to bypass Narita when possible. International flights, though limited in number, also stop at Osaka and Fukuoka, where passengers can transfer to a domestic flight for Haneda, Tokyo's old international airport only 30 minutes by car from the city's center. (In turning Haneda into a domestic terminal, an exception was allowed for Taiwan's China Airlines because of Peking's refusal to use the same facilities. This has given Taiwan's flag carrier a big advantage over its competitors.)

Haneda will also continue to be used for planes carrying visiting state guests and other VIP charters.

Not only did the government fail to perform *nemawashi*, a Japanese expression meaning to prepare the roots of a tree for transplanting but also used to refer to the process of preliminary persuasion — softening up — so important in any undertaking in Japan; it also failed to sufficiently recognize that the democratic process and majority rule are things that the Japanese have difficulty subscribing to where self-interest is involved.

From the 1930s to 1945, individual interest was subjugated to what the militarists defined as the welfare. The concept was easy to instill in a people traditionally accustomed to subordinating self to the group in the structure of feudal society. The postwar introduction of democracy caused the pendulum to swing to the opposite extreme. As if to emphasize their rejection of the past, the Japanese put the inviolability of individual rights on the highest pedestal, and this thinking still holds sway.

This aspect of the problem was summed up recently by Kinko Sato, a public prosecutor, in an article in the newspaper Sankei Shimbun. Noting that public opposition still prevents the construction of adequate transportation facilities between Narita and the capital, the construction of an alternate runway for crosswinds, as well as the laying of a much-needed pipeline to bring in jet fuel efficiently from tankers in Tokyo Bay, she says:

"We cannot have these facilities . . . not because Japan is poor or the level of technology is low. Nor is it because Japan lacks the ability to manage and maintain them.

"The principal reason is that we have become unwilling to allow our [private] interests to be eroded even in the slightest degree."

Most of Narita's farmers sold out profitably to the government long ago. The holdouts might also have succumbed had not the socialists, then the radicals, moved in to exploit the situation. From the outset, it was clear that the government had played into the hands of the left. The government had bungled. But by then it had already passed the point of no return. Herein lies Narita's greatest tragedy.

The government, in its concern for keeping face at home and abroad, has rammed through a project that almost everybody wishes had never been started — at least not at Narita.

From Hawk to Dove in Israel

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — An intellectual hawk changes his mind because he sees a chance for real peace — and then finds the country still gripped by his earlier fears. That is the fate of one of Israel's most interesting figures, Gen. Yehoshafat Harkabi. His story has a larger meaning: an extremely depressing one.

Harkabi was chief of Israeli military intelligence from 1955 to 1959. Since then he has been a professor at the Hebrew University, specializing in Arab affairs and international relations. Last year he served as intelligence adviser to prime ministers Rabin and Begin.

In a series of books on Arab attitudes and strategies, Harkabi in past years warned that the Arabs really wanted to do away with the state of Israel. He analyzed such things as anti-Jewish textbooks used by Arab governments. He disagreed with Western experts who said that violent Arab language was just a case of being carried away by words.

His warnings gave scholarly support to what were in any case deep Israeli fears that Arabs could not be trusted. Many people here believe that Harkabi played a significant role in stiffening public opinion against return of occupied territory after the 1967 war.

Given that background, it was a major surprise — an event — when a few weeks ago Harkabi signed a petition of the Peace Now movement. The secretary of the Cabinet wrote him a lengthy letter, he replied, and both letters were published in full in the newspapers. Then, last week, he gave a lecture further explaining his sea change.

After 1967, Harkabi said, the Arabs had an intermediate objective: Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territory. They started thinking in incrementalist terms. Some still had the ultimate objective of undoing the Jewish state. But for President Sadat and King Hussein, Harkabi thought, the intermediate became the final objective. In return for withdrawal they were ready to accept Israel.

Because Harkabi is respected as a student of Arab thinking, his new appraisal carries considerable intellectual weight. And his lecture had an urgent tone. He warned of terrible consequences if Sadat's initiative is allowed to fail.

"If the negotiations collapse," he said, "the conflict with the Arabs will become much graver. Sadat will go back to his Arab brothers and in effect say that he was mistaken. We can look ahead and see more war. And we can see that Israel's strength is borrowed: We depend on the United States."

Harkabi is a nonpolitical person who has avoided comments on this government or that. He evidently signed the petition drafted by the young reserve officers of the Peace Now movement because he felt so desperately that a chance for peace and security was being allowed to slip away.

There are of course many in Israel who feel the same way. In talking with them, one senses deep frustration and gloom at the absence of a political leadership with whom they can identify. People speak of a political "vacuum" — the word is the same in Hebrew, borrowed from English.

Begin, after producing a plan at Ismailia that was forthcoming in significant respects, has lapsed into immobility. He seems unable to make the gestures that would let talks with Egypt resume. His deputy, Ezer Weizman, who some consider more pragmatic, has been silent on peace issues for a long time. The government issues boilerplate statements about the Arabs being "inflexible and uncompromising."

Various scenarios for new coalitions and peace governments are discussed. They could happen. But it is hard to place much confidence in the main opposition party, Labor, which in the last government started the process that remains one of the main obstacles to peace: giving way to the fanatics who want to start settlements in Biblical Israel.

Most discouraging of all, to those who want to seize the moment, is the state of public opinion. It appears to have gone numb on the whole idea of peace.

Informed observers think that leadership could still turn opinion around — that most of the public would respond if someone in office made the case for a settlement of the kind Sadat will buy. But who is that to be? The Peace Now people are touching, admirable human beings; but they know all too well themselves that they are amateurs. It is going to take some higher power — American, if any — to make Israel understand that it faces a choice between peace and disaster.

John Dornberg From Munich:

Considering that the [Nazi] past ended officially 33 years ago, most West Germans prefer to think of it as ancient history. But. . . the past has an uncanny way of haunting the present.

MUNICH — One of the longest and most unpronounceable words in the German language must surely be *Vergangenheitsbewaeltigung*.

Almost as difficult to translate precisely as it is hard to utter, it means in essence "coming to terms with" — some prefer the usages "overcoming" or "digesting" — the past. And the past invariably at issue is the Nazi one.

Practical application of the term has meant war crimes trials, restitution payments to those persecuted, attempting to teach the young about the misdeeds and political follies of their elders, sweeping unpleasant memories under the carpet of history, and hiding, or finding, embarrassing facts in yellowing personnel records.

Haunting the Present

Considering that the past ended officially 33 years ago, most West Germans prefer to think of it as ancient history. But since not all who construed it, nor all who were *its* victims, are doddering geriatrics, the past has an uncanny way of haunting the present.

Today it will preoccupy a court in Stuttgart which is expected to announce a verdict in the case of Hans Filbinger, minister-president (governor) of the state of Baden-Wuerttemberg, versus playwright and author Rolf Hochhuth.

At issue are Hochhuth's recently published allegations about the role Filbinger played as a German Navy court-martial officer in Norway during, and even shortly after, World War II.

He maintained that Filbinger was responsible for the execution of a 22-year-old sailor on an attempted desertion charge in January, 1945.

Even more embarrassing — since the sailor's death sentence was merely one of nearly 30,000 passed by Wehrmacht judiciary officers during the war — is Hochhuth's disclosure that on May 29, 1945, three weeks after VE-Day, Filbinger sentenced a 24-year-old soldier to six months' imprisonment for tearing the swastika insignia off his uniform and insulting superior officers as "Nazis."

At the time, Filbinger, the officers, and the soldier — Kurt Petzold — were interned in a British prisoner-of-war camp near Oslo. The officers, including Filbinger, were under instructions by their British captors to administer and maintain military discipline.

Facts Unchallenged

Filbinger, who has built his public career in part by repeatedly alluding to his anti-Nazi sentiments during the Third Reich, does not challenge the facts of either case. That would be hard to do since not only is Petzold around to tell what happened in the POW camp (and did so on network television last week), but the records of the execution were published across three full pages of the liberal weekly Die Zeit the other day.

However, he does interpret the facts in the Petzold case differently and insists that while legal circumstances left him no choice but to demand the sailor's execution, he did manage to spare the lives of a number of other people by getting capital desertion and other charges quashed in pretrial proceedings.

Filbinger is asking the Stuttgart court to enjoin Hochhuth from asserting that he dispensed "Nazi justice" in the POW camp after the war and from saying that he is "a free man today only because of the silence of others who knew him [during the war]."

Hochhuth has meanwhile retracted the latter statement, saying acidly that "my phrasing was absurd in view of the fact that no jurist in West Germany has ever spent even an hour behind bars for having executed Germans on Hitler's behalf."

How the court will resolve the dispute remains to be seen, but in the meantime it has escalated into a major political matter in West Germany, dominating television news programs, headlines, and the editorial pages.

It seems that it is not so much the magnitude of the past that counts around here but whose present is being haunted by it, and by whom.

'Ghost' Specialist

Hochhuth has become somewhat of a specialist in raking up ghosts. And not only German ones. He first became known by taking a swipe at Pope Pius XII's reputation in a play "The Deputy," then by tarnishing Winston Churchill's image in "The Soldiers."

Given that eminent track record, does it mean Hochhuth has run out of high-class targets if he now zeroes in on merely a West German state official?

Not if one recalls that, at least until a couple of weeks ago before all this started, Filbinger was being seriously touted as the Christian Democratic nominee to replace Walter Scheel next year as West Germany's president and head of state.

Moreover, this is the same Hans Filbinger who has established a reputation as West Germany's law-and-order politician incarnate.

It is in his state of Baden-Wuerttemberg where implementation of the so-called "radicals decree" and the political witchhunt that goes by the name of *Berufsverbot* have reached both unmatched intensity and ludicrousness.

Filbinger is also the man who consistently calls for more police and more draconian ad hoc laws to meet the threat of terrorism, although as certain events in Baden-Wuerttemberg's Stuttgart-Stammheim prison have shown, his police are hardly prizewinners at enforcing the laws that already exist.

There is, according to Die Zeit, a "direct line between the Filbinger of 1945 and the Filbinger of today. Though not a Nazi then, he remains an authoritarian democrat. Whereas he used to demand discipline and order, he now calls for law and order."

The paper suggested that he should either resign or at least go to the executed sailor's mother "and ask personal forgiveness the way Willy Brandt asked forgiveness for the whole German people by sinking to his knees at Warsaw."

In Perspective

Whether Filbinger does either only time will tell.

But his case must not be seen in isolation. He is neither the first prominent West German politician whose past came back to haunt him, nor — as long as any of his generation remains at the throttles of power — will he be the last.

Their dilemma, as Filbinger himself said in a television interview the other day, is that in a moral sense "we are all guilty for everything."

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هكذا من الأصل

Waverley Root

A Snobbish Article Of Culinary Faith

"GAME," wrote Brillat-Savarin, "is the delight of our ...ghles. It is a healthy food, warm, ...vorful, of pronounced taste and ...sy to digest."

Healthy? Easy to digest? Yet we ...e often warned that game is a ...avy food, too rich to be assimilat... except by the most hardened di...estive tracts. Nevertheless, Brillat...warin was right. Game is a prodi...ous provider of proteins (28 ...ercent for partridge against 20 ...ercent for chicken, 25 percent for ...ires against 15 percent for domes...cated rabbits); it is almost devoid ...fat, which wild animals work off ...ecause of their intense physical ac...vity (some game birds have to be ...rded because their own fat does ...ot suffice for their cooking); and ...offers various vitamins and mini...ral salts—magnesium, sodium, ...otassium, phosphorus and iron.

Game as nature has provided it ...a healthy food, but for several ...enturies men have eaten it partly ...otten. It has become a snobbish ...ticle of faith that game should ...este "high" or "gamy."

This delusion started in the days ...hen game was the dominant meat ...ecause no means were known to ...eep fresh game from spoiling. ...hen a hunt brought in more meat ...an could be consumed in one sit...ng, the rest was eaten in the sorry ...ate to which it inevitably suc...mbed. The theory has often been ...dvanced that the rich sauces and ...avy spicing of medieval times ...ere devised to disguise the taste of ...atrefaction in game kept too long ...fore eating. It may have been the ...her way around. The peoples of ...e Middle Ages did not much care ...r domestic meat, except kid and ...mb, so that to offer a guest chick... instead of partridge was a mat... for shame.

When an unexpected guest arrived at a medieval manor and there was nothing except chicken in the pantry, the underestimated fowl was beaten to a pulp to make it look like long-hung game and served smothered in a pungent sauce or flavored with strong spices so that its ignoble nature would become unrecognizable. Domestic ducks were sometimes even plucked and subjected to preliminary cooking while they were still alive, so that the bitter toxins secreted by animals killed in extreme exertion or agony would give a supposedly gamy taste to the meat.

The fashionable gaminess of hung game actually prevents the addict from savoring what the Dictionnaire de l'Academie des Gastronomes calls "the warm fragrance unfound in any other kind of flesh." There is a recognizable taste of the wild, richly subtle, utterly different from the strong and often acrid flavor we call "gamy." You will notice it if you compare a wild quail with one raised artificially for the market. Even a pheasant, the game bird which adapts itself most readily to being raised by man, when it starts its life under the care of a breeder and is released in woods or fields shortly before the hunting season, is almost tasteless in comparison with a pheasant hatched and raised in the open.

You can sometimes perceive a faint echo of this taste of the wild in guinea fowl (not white ones) or turkeys (not European ones) if they have not been bred too far away from their wild beginnings. The ancient Romans and the modern French both tried to transfer this wild taste to domestic birds, the first by crossing wild pigeons with tame ones, the second by tethering ducks in the open at the season when the wild drakes pass overhead.

There are many factors which influence the flavor of game for the better. "Game derives a great part of its value from the nature of the soil on which it is nourished," wrote Brillat-Savarin. "The taste of a red partridge from the Perigord is not the same as that of a red partridge from the Sologne." This is usually a question of the available feed. The first Europeans to reach America wrote home that American game seemed tastier than European game. No wonder: It benefited from the tasty unspoiled virgin fields and forests. In most places noted for the quality of their game, it seems evident that the reason lies in what the animals eat.

In Scotland, grouse prefer what are there called, inaccurately, wild cranberries. In Corsica, birds and animals feed on the pungent undergrowth of the *maquis*. On France's Central Plateau, game birds feed on wild thyme and juniper berries. The prized mountain quail, which in the last century could be bought for from $2.50 to $4 a dozen in the markets of San Francisco, fattened on fragrant upland plants.

What is the most luscious game in the world? Probably few would agree with the Corsicans that the blackbird is a choice morsel. Frenchmen would vote rather for the bunting, a tidbit of delicacy which has become in that country a symbol for luxurious eating. Norton Sound Eskimos prefer the Luk-lug-u-nuk, otherwise the black brant, a bird neglected farther south because of its small size, its wariness and its fondness for inaccessible habitats. Sardinians say their wild boar is tastier than any on the Continent, and given the nature of their ground cover, they are probably right.

The Springbok

South Africans will tell you that the springbok gives the finest meat, while it appears that those who have eaten it (I, alas, have not) rate the Dall sheep of Alaska as America's finest game. "The meat tasted like baby lamb," Dale Brown wrote of it in "American Cooking: The Northwest," "but it had its own spiciness, imparted to the flesh perhaps by the sweet mountain grass and lichens the animal had eaten."

As for myself, after hesitation in favor of young wild boar eaten in Alsace, I have decided that my fondest game memory is of grouse carried by plane from Scotland just after the opening of the season and served at a dinner in his Paris apartment by the friend who had brought them over. The taste, like every unique taste, was undescribable, or at least beyond my powers of description.

I can only say that it was subtle, delicate, rich and tender, but you will still have no idea what it tasted like. It benefited also by perfect cooking, which is particularly important for game. At the proper moment in the meal, one of the guests suddenly disappeared into the kitchen to converse with the birds, with excellent success. It happened that he was not just any guest: The man who cooked the grouse was Georges Garin, whom I considered the best chef in Paris before he disappeared to open, near Toulon, a restaurant called Le Lingousto, at Sollies-Toucas. Parenthetically, another admirer of Garin's cooking was the man whom I consider has today replaced him as the best chef in Paris—Claude Peyrot of Le Vivarois. On this occasion, certainly, Garin proved his mettle. He produced a dish to dream about, and, indeed, Brillat-Savarin wrote that game makes you dream, but he meant it literally.

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The Associated Press

QUEEN FEVER—That is what a protocol official called the public enthusiasm surrounding Queen Elizabeth's five-day visit to West Germany. Shown here with President Walter Scheel in Bonn, the queen and Prince Philip will visit Mainz, West Berlin, Kiel, Bremen and Bremerhaven. The queen last visited West Germany in 1965.

Equal Pay Case In W. Germany

BONN, May 22 (WP) — A woman bakery employee has initiated the first West German court case ...the issue of equal pay for men and women.

Irene Einemann, who works in a bakery at Delmenhorst, is applying to an industrial tribunal for equal pay with her male colleagues.

The case has the backing of Anne Marie Renger, deputy speaker of the West German parliament. For years, she has been seeking a woman willing to apply formally for equal pay.

Introducing Proletarian Chic

Saturday Night Fever Reaches Paris Discotheque

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS (IHT)—Saturday night fever—the disco rage—has come to Paris.

About a month after the American film starring John Travolta came to France, Parisians of all social classes and professions are flocking four nights a week to a former movie house called Le Palace, which has been transformed into a multi-level discotheque covering 4,000 square feet.

Recently, Paloma Picasso, daughter of the late artist, celebrated her marriage there. Loulou Klassowski, an aide to designer Yves Saint Laurent, threw a party there during the ready-to-wear collections.

But underdressed Parisians in jeans and coveralls are going, too, by the thousand, to the Palace, which is in a working-class neighborhood of Paris.

Discotheques are not new to the French. France invented the discotheque in the 1960s and exported in to the United States. But until recently, discotheques here were opulent nooks for the rich and the beautiful people.

The Palace fad has changed disco fashion in France, inaugurating a period of proletarian chic.

"We're living in a democracy" Fabrice Aemer, 43, the proprietor of the Palace, said last week. "I'm against snobbism and the classic system of social selection."

Mr. Aemer, born in Lille, came to Paris at age 18 and became a makeup man at a beauty salon. In 1968, he opened the Club 7 which subsequently became the most "in" Paris discotheque. It was primarily for homosexuals but a bouncer at the door admitted selected heterosexual couples.

The Palace couldn't be more different. Almost anyone is admitted. Inside in the cavernous space ranging over the four levels of the orchestra (dance floor), mezzanine (bar), balcony and subterranean *boite*, Parisians of all types—from punks to high-society personalities—mingle.

Mr. Aemer, tall and blond, said that he had been looking for a large space in which to open a new discotheque. Last October, he found the Palace, a music hall built in 1920s art-deco style where Maurice Chevalier and Mistinguett, France's Jean Harlow, once sang.

After World War II, the Palace began a long and steady decline, becoming first a cinema and then an avant-garde theater. When Mr. Aemer found it in October, the Palace was about to fold. With almost $2 million in borrowed funds, Mr. Aemer transformed the Palace into a discotheque, preserving the outlines of a theater, including a rococo balcony and velvet-covered seats.

"We have preserved the structure of the theater," Mr. Aemer declared proudly last week as the tom-toms of the rock music blared in his ears. "The sacred character of the stage is separate from the audience."

After the Palace opened in March, the fashion crowd, including designers Yves Saint Laurent and Karl Lagerfeld of Chloe, began to frequent it. The idea quickly spread to the rest of sophisticated Paris.

On the ground level, where the orchestra used to be, mobs of Parisians gyrate on a wooden dance floor. On a front screen, laser-light formations are flashed along with colored beams. A neon atom—similar to the symbol of the Brussels world fair in the 1950s—is lowered from the ceiling into mid air, adding more psychedelic light.

Long Bar

On the mezzanine level, Mr. Aemer has retained the long bar and comfortable chairs. Upstairs, in the balcony with its velvet seats, people peer down at the dancers. On any night, the Palace is filled with about 2,000 Parisians who roam from level to level. "You can be a voyeur here without being embarrassed and you can also participate," said Jean Michel Carol, one of 20 barmen outfitted in red futuristic coveralls and gold shoulder pads, designed especially by Thierry Mugler, a trendy ready-to-wear couturier.

A 50-franc entrance fee gives anyone access to all floors as well as a drink. The high-society crowd and the beautiful people apparently prefer the balcony where they can watch the punks and the bebopper below.

"There's not enough air here," said 23-year-old Hattie d'Harcourt, a well-dressed student in the art school of the Louvre. "But apart from that, it's fantastic."

"There's a great mixture of people here from punks to well-bred people" said Frederic Hennessey, her friend. "This is a first for Paris."

While Mr. Aemer denies he borrowed anything from the United States, the Palace has been compared to the fashionable Studio 54 in New York City. "Studio 54 is better," said 28-year-old Rose Laurence, just back from the United States. "But for Paris, this isn't bad."

On the Arts Agenda

A concert in memory of the Russian-American composer Alexander Tcherepnin, who died last year, will be given May 23 at the Conservatoire Serge Rachmaninoff in Paris (26 Avenue de New-York) by the Societe Musicale Russe a l'Etranger. Performers include Nell and Ivar Gotkowsky, violin and piano duo; Dimitry Markevitch, cellist; Gregor Griehine, voice, and Denise Ferrand-Teulet, Machiko Fujisaki and Peter Kenealy, pianists.

* * *

Concert arias and excerpts from rare operas by Mozart—among them "La Finta Giardiniera," "La Betulia Liberata," "Mitridate, Re di Ponto," "Lucio Silla" and "Ascanio in Alba"—make up a program that will be performed May 25 at the Salle Gaveau in Paris by Anne-Marie Rodde, soprano; Henri Ledroit, countertenor, Bruce Brewer, tenor, and Henri Bougerolle, bass, and the Audonia Orchestra, conducted by Marcel Borusiac. On the same evening at the Church of Saint-Eustache, Leopold Hager will conduct the Colonne Orchestra and vocal soloists in an all-Mozart program of the C-minor Mass (K. 427), the "Ave Verum" and the motet "Venti Fulguri Procellae."

* * *

"Oedipe-Jocaste," a new opera by Andre Boucourechliev, will be given its first performance, in concert form, May 27 at 8 p.m. at the Maison de Radio France in Paris with Yves Prin conducting and Sigune von Osten and Claude Meloni in principal vocal parts. The performance is part of an all-day "Perspectives of the 20th Century" program devoted to the composer. At 2:30 p.m. the Parrenin Quartet performs works by Beethoven, Webern and Boucourechliev, and at 4 p.m. Claude Helffer, George Pludermacher, Jean-Pierre Drouet and Gaston Sylvester take part in an uninterrupted performance of the composer's "Archipel 1."

* * *

The Stuttgart Ballet will be at the London Coliseum from May 29 to June 10 with a repertory of nine ballets, seven of them being given their London premieres. They include a new ballet by Kenneth MacMillan, "My Brother and My Sisters," to music by Schoenberg and Webern, recently given its first performance in Stuttgart, and choreographies by John Cranko, William Forsythe, John Neumeier, Rosemary Helliwell and Patrice Montagnon. The Stuttgart company will be followed at the Coliseum by the London Festival Ballet from June 13 to 24, with a repertory of eight works ranging from "Giselle" to Glen Tetley's "Greening" and Ronald Hynd's "La Chatte."

* * *

Two new ballets using music by Schubert will be given their first performances May 31 by the Vienna State Opera ballet at the Theater an der Wien. "Rosamunde," using the Schubert score and music by Kurt Schwertsik, is choreographed by Joachim Gerster and designed by Dieter Schoras. "First Grand Trio" has choreography by Hans van Manen and is designed by Jean-Paul Vroom. Other performances are scheduled for June 1, 3 and 4, in the program of the Vienna Festival, which is devoted largely to Schubert this year.

* * *

The Yale Symphony Orchestra under Robert Kapilow, its music director, gives a concert June 1 at the Royal College of Music in London at which Kingman Brewster, the former president of Yale and now U.S. ambassador to Britain, will be the narrator for Copland's "Lincoln Portrait."

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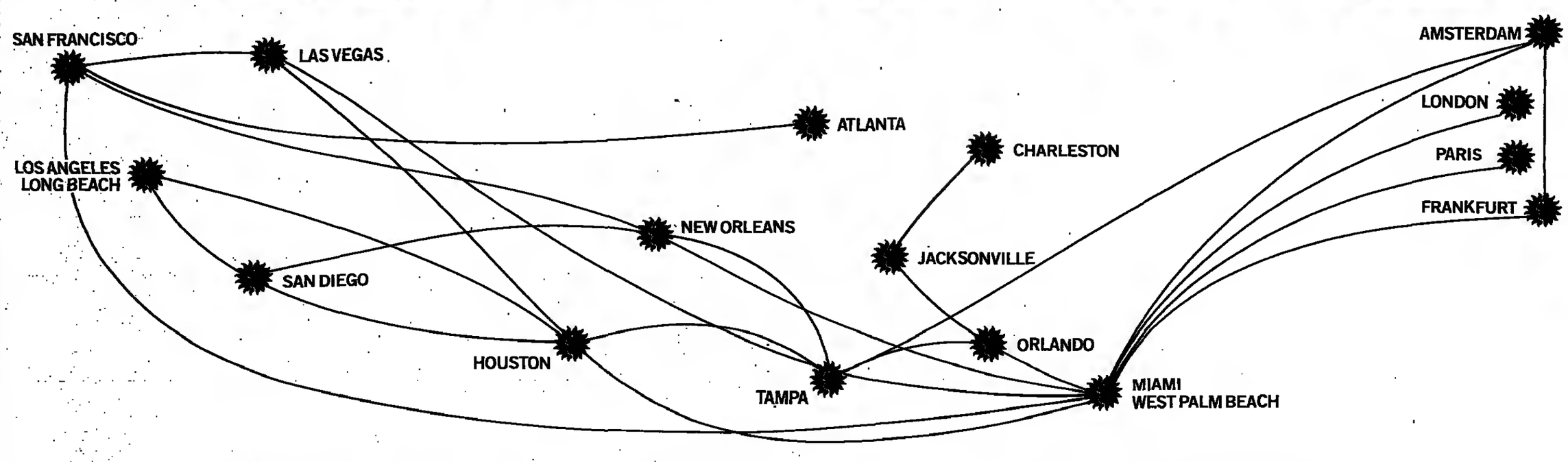

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		— A—A—A —									
38⅞	28⅞	ACF	2.10	6.2	8	35	34	32½	32½		
20¼	15⅞	AMF	1.24	6.4	9	469	19½	19	19½	+ ⅝	
15⅞	9⅝	APL	1	8.9	7	43	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ⅛	
45	32½	ARA	1.45	3.4	18	75	42⅞	x42⅛	42⅞	— ⅝	
23⅛	17½	ASA	1	5.1	570	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜	
12⅞	7½	ATD	.40	3.6	7	87	11¼	18⅞	11	+ ⅛	
66⅛	38⅞	AbbLb	1.44	2.3	15	354	64	62⅝	64	+1¼	
33½	29	AbbLb	wi			20	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	+ ½	
20¼	11	AcmeC	.80	4.0	18	132	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼	
5⅛	2⅝	AdmDe	.04	.8	7	85	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅜	
13	11⅛	AdaEx	1.11	9.2		23	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛	
7½	3⅞	AdmMl	.20e	2.8	10	14	7¼	7¼	7¼		
24⅝	11½	Adrsys	.15e	.6		674	33⅝	22	23⅛	+ ⅝	
47½	31	AetnaLf	2.20	5.3	5	742	41⅞	40¼	41⅞	+ ⅞	
19	12½	Aguirre				11	14⅛	14	14⅛	+ ⅛	
27	15⅞	Ahmans	1	5.8	4	181	20⅛	19⅞	20		
3⅛	2¼	Aileen				75	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛	
29⅞	21	AirPrd	.48	1.4	11	104	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	— ¼	
25½	11½	AirbFrt	.80	3.8	13	56	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅜	
12⅞	11¼	Akzona	.80	5.3	18	70	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛	
18⅞	14⅞	AlaGas	1.40	8.4	5	18	16⅞	16½	16¾	+ ¼	
9¾	8⅞	AlaP	pf1.87	9.7		60	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛	
90½	90¼	AlaP	pf 9	9.8	z218	92	91½	91½	91½	— ½	
116½	109½	AlaP	pf 11	10.	z30	110½	110	110			
100	95½	AlaP	pf 9.44	9.7	z350	97½	96½	97½			
95	83	AlaP	pf 8.16	9.7	z100	84½	84	84	— ⅜		
22¼	13⅞	Alaskin	.66	3.6	20	105	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ¼	
21⅞	15¼	Albany	.92	4.1	7	24	u22½	21¼	22½	+1⅜	
9⅞	6⅛	Alberto	.36	3.9	14	31	9⅝	9¼	9¼		
35	20¾	Albertsn	.96	3.0	18	44	33	32½	32½	— ⅜	
29⅝	21¼	AlcanA	1.40	4.8	5	282	29⅞	29	29⅛	+ ½	
26⅞	20¼	AlcaSld	1.19	4.4	6	x15	26⅞	26⅛	26½	+ ½	
8½	5⅝	Alexdr	.40	5.2	9	52	7⅞	7⅝	7¾		
19	13⅝	AllaCo	.80a	4.3	7	28	18¾	18⅝	18¾	+ ¼	
8⅝	3⅝	AllegAir		5		282	8⅝	8¼	8⅝		
22¼	16¾	AllaLd	1.28	6.9	8	307	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛	
41¼	35	AllaL	pf 3	0.2		7	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	— ⅛	
20¼	20⅛	AllgL	pr2.19	10.		20	21⅜	21½	21⅜	+ ½	
22⅝	17⅝	AllgPw	1.72	9.7	8	1542	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛	
19⅞	12⅞	AllenGo	.88	5.8	7	31	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ⅜	
41⅝	20	Allergan	.50	1.3	14	25	37½	37	37½	+ ½	
51⅞	34½	AlldCh	2	4.8	8	204	42	41	41⅜	+ ⅝	
15½	13	AlldMnl	.72	5.9	9	4	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛	
16¼	18¼	AlldPd	.60	3.9	27	4	15⅜	15¼	15¼		
25⅝	18⅝	AlldStr	1.20	4.9	6	124	24⅞	24½	24½	— ¼	
4⅛	2	AlldSup				50	2⅜	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛	
34	72½	AllsCh	1.30	4.0	6	453	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ⅜	
12	8¾	AllrAu	.60b	5.2	4	3	11⅝	11⅝	11½		
19⅞	12¼	AlphPr	.72a	3.9	6	35	18½	18⅛	18¼	+ ½	
80⅞	38½	Alcoa	1.80	3.9	8	154	46½	45¼	46	— ⅜	
20½	17¼	AmISug	1	5.2	71	22	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛	
47½	31	Amax	1.75	4.8	35	313	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝		
110	81	Amax	pf5.25	3.8		2	91	91	91	— ¼	
50½	20	Amax	pf 3	7.2		41	41⅜	41½	41½	— ½	
53½	25⅞	AMBAC	1.20	2.5	13	243	52¼	51⅜	52½	+ ⅜	
16¼	11	Amcord	.80	3.8	7	48	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛	
25⅝	18⅝	Amrce	1.20	4.7	7	219	u26⅜	24¼	25⅜	+1⅛	
41¼	34½	Amrc	pf2.60	6.3		11	u41⅜	40	41⅜	+1⅜	
37⅝	22½	AHess	1b	3.8	9	959	22¼	22	33½	+ ⅜	
82	12⅝	AHes	pf3.50	4.3		218	73	71	72⅝	+1¼	
22⅞	16	AAirFll	.64	3.1	9	36	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ¼	
13⅞	8	AmAir	.40	3.2	6	382	12⅝	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛	
5	2⅞	AmAir	wi			124	4⅜	4⅜	4½		
22⅞	20⅞	AAir	pf 2.18	10.		72	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅛	
18¾	17½	ABoker	1.20	6.6	9	9	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼	
50½	39⅜	ABrnds	3.50	7.8	8	151	58⅛	49⅞	50⅛	+ ¼	

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16¾	10⅝	ABldM	.60	3.8	9	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛	
41¾	34⅝	AmCon	2.70	6.7	7	128	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅛	
24⅛	21⅛	ACon	pf1.75	8.8		4	23	21¼	22	+ ⅜	
3½	1¾	ACentry				24	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ½	
31½	16⅛	ACredit	1.30	6.5	5	58	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅜	
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12⅝	7⅝	AmDist				117	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛	
32	23¾	ADT	.96	2.9	12	191	u32¼	31⅞	32¼	+ ⅜	
9½	4½	ADualVI	1			5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅜	
14⅝	14	ADul	pf.84a	5.8		2	14½	14½	14½		
25⅝	21⅝	AEIPw	2.12	9.7	9	589	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛	
41⅞	31½	AmExp	1.40	3.6	18	579	39	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅜	
15¼	11⅜	AFaml	.50b	3.6	6	167	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ⅜	
9¼	7⅝	AmFnSys		13		18	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝		
26⅝	18¼	AFnSv	pf			z80	26½	26½	26½		
25⅛	21¾	AGIBd	1.96e	9.8		59	22	21¾	21⅞		
18½	16½	AGnCv	1.32	7.5		6	17½	17⅜	17½		
29⅞	18⅛	AGnIns	.90b	3.2	5	80	28⅜	28⅛	28½		
36⅜	25¾	AGIn	pf1.80	5.1		43	35¼	35⅛	35¼		
29½	18⅛	AGIn	pf .90	3.2		1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ½	
11¾	8½	AHerlIL	.40	.4	9	19	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
23¾	16⅛	AmHoist	1	5.2	8	64	19½	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛	
30¼	24⅞	AHome	1.30	4.4	15	1376	30⅛	29	29⅞	+ ⅜	
133¾	112¾	AHome	pf 2	1.5		1	132¾	132¾	132¾	—1	
29⅞	22	AmHose	.68	2.4	14	x544	28⅛	27¼	28⅛	+1½	
9⅜	4½	AmInvst	.30	3.4	19	76	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼	
26⅞	11⅜	AMI	.60	2.3	11	114	25⅞	25¼	25¼		
24⅝	8¾	AMdep	.12i		12	44	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ⅛	
5⅝	3⅝	AmMohrs		91		355	5	4¾	4⅞	— ½	
47½	38⅝	ANaIR	3	7.3	7	71	41⅜	40¾	41⅜	+ ⅝	
18⅝	12⅝	AShip	.80	2.8	9	52	19	15⅝	16	+ ⅛	
46¾	21	AStand	2.40	5.3	7	75	45¼	45	45		
11	6⅜	ASterll	.30	4.0	22	x125	7⅜	7½	7½		
36¼	27½	AmStrs	2.18	6.4	6	19	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	+ ½	
64⅞	56⅞	ATT	4.60	7.3	9	1305	62⅞	62½	62¾	+ ⅛	
67⅞	59¾	ATT	pf 4	6.1		9	65⅞	65⅝	65¾	+ ⅛	
51⅜	46⅝	ATT	pf 3.64	7.8		143	46⅛	46⅛	46⅜	— ⅛	
52¾	47⅝	ATT	pf 3.74	7.8		141	48¼	48	48⅛	+ ⅛	
14	11½	AWatWk	.84	7.2	5	82	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛	
20	17½	AWat	pf1.43	8.4		x700	17⅝	d17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜	
20½	15	Ameron	1	5.6	9	28	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ½	
17	18⅝	AmesD	.40	2.4	6	6	16⅜	16½	16½	— ¼	
35⅝	27⅞	Ametek	1.60	4.7	18	44	34⅜	33⅞	34⅜	+ ⅜	
18⅝	13⅝	Amtec	1	5.7	13	118	17⅞	17½	17⅝	— ¼	
22½	11½	AMIC	.20	1.0	6	31	20	19¼	19¼	— ¼	
15¼	12¼	AMIC	wi		1	13½	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼	
34⅛	24	AMPInc	.60	1.8	15	122	33⅛	32⅛	32½	— ½	
14	9⅞	Ampco	.60	4.8	7	5	12½	12⅜	12½		
15⅝	7⅝	Ampex			13	300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅛	
5⅞	1½	AmrepCp				426	u 6⅞	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅞	
22⅞	16⅝	Amstar	1.35	7.7	12	79	18	17½	17⅝	— ¼	
8⅝	7⅝	Amsl	pf .60	8.6		6	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ½	
69¼	50⅝	Amsted	2.60	3.8	8	37	68⅝	67¾	68⅛	+ ½	
24½	24½	Amsted	wi			6	u24⅛	d24¼	24½		
22	25½	AnchrH	1.60	5.4	6	17	30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜	
26	19⅝	AndClav	1	4.2	8	113	24¼	23⅞	24	+ ⅛	
8½	5⅝	Angelica	.30	3.9	9	54	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ½	
12	6½	Anixter	.28	2.5	11	77	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛	
12½	7⅝	AnsulCo	.53i	4.5	8	83	12	11¾	11¾	— ½	
19⅜	15½	Apache	.50	3.8	14	75	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅜	
50⅝	43⅝	ApcoOil				260	u53⅞	50⅝	53⅞	+ ⅜	
19⅞	18⅝	ApldDig		1.6	19	28	17⅞	16⅞	17	+1	
44½	24⅝	ApldDig	pf1	2.7		7	37½	37½	37½	+2⅜	
7	2	AppMe				135	159	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
25⅝	13⅛	ArcoIsN	.84	3.4	9	161	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼	
34½	27¾	ArcoIN	pf 2	3.8		1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
21⅞	13	ArchrD	.20b	1.2	18	528	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ¼	
7⅜	3½	ArcticEnl			18	73	7¼	7½	7½		
6⅝	2⅝	Arlstar			18	244	u 7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜	
21⅝	18⅝	ArizPS	1.60	8.7	6	118	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼	
120	108¼	ArlPnl	10.70	9.6		z50	111	111	111	—1¼	
12¼	8⅝	ArkBst	.60	5.0	6	24	12	11¾	12	+ ¼	
36⅝	29⅝	ArkLGs	2	5.7	9	21	35¼	34⅞	35	— ¼	
5¼	2¼	ArlenRty				332	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛	
8⅝	6⅝	Armada			14	5	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛	
32	22⅝	Armco	1.80	5.0	7	192	31⅜	30¾	31¼	+ ½	
30	26¼	Arm	pf 2.18	7.1		10	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜	
24⅛	14⅝	ArmstCk	1	5.4	11	324	18⅞	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼	
52¼	45½	ArmC	pf3.75	8.3		z80	45¼	d45¼	45¼	—1	
24¾	19⅞	ArmRu	1.20	5.4	4	11	22¼	22	22¼	+ ⅛	
25⅞	18⅝	AroCera	1b	4.3	8	5	23	22¾	23	+ ¼	
23½	14⅞	Arvin	1	4.5	5	1032	u23⅜	22¼	22¼	— ½	
36⅞	26¼	Arvin	pf 2	5.5		84	u37	36¼	36¼	— ¼	
21½	13	Asarco	.40	2.3		245	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼	
30½	27	AshOil	2	6.8	6	76	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ⅜	
28⅞	20½	AsdOG	1.50	6.7	8	416	22⅞	22⅜	22½		
16½	12½	Athlone	1	6.3	5	3	16¼	16	16		
24⅝	20	AtCyEl	1.66	8.8	11	44	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅜	
61⅞	43⅝	AtlRch	2.40	4.6	18	426	51⅞	50¼	51¾	+ ⅝	
207	151½	AtlRc	pf 3	1.7		1	175	175	175	—5	
74⅜	51⅜	AtlRc	pf2.80	4.5		19	62	60½	62	+1⅜	
27¾	16½	AtlasCo			118	146	19⅜	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅜	
32	23	AutoDis	.40	1.3	18	314	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+ ¼	
19⅞	9½	Autmtn	.40	2.0	9	6	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ½	
28⅜	12⅝	AvcoCp	.40	2.3	2	1003	36½	25⅝	26½	+1½	
57	41	Avco	pf 3.20	3.8		6	54⅞	54	54⅞	+1⅜	
70½	46	Avco	pf 4.20	6.4		9	66	64	66	+1⅜	
22¼	12¼	Avery	.44	2.8	18	24	15⅞	15¼	15⅞		
20⅝	14	Avnet	.70	3.8	7	265	18⅞	18½	18⅝		
56¼	43¼	Avon	2.60	4.8	16	490	54⅞	53⅞	54⅞	+ ½	
		— B—B—B —									
2⅝	1⅜	BT Mlo				2	2	2	2		
8¾	5	Bache	.20	2.5		233	8½	8	8	— ⅜	
54⅝	42¾	BakrInt	.80	1.7	11	175	53¼	52⅝	53⅞		
20⅞	13¾	BaldwU	1	3.8	6	46	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛	
31¾	24¼	BldU	pf 2.06	6.6	4		31½	31½	31½		
27⅜	16⅞	BallCo	1	3.6	8	61	u28	27	20	+ 1⅛	
20½	15	BallyMf	.18	.3	17	2522	u32⅞	29¾	32½	+2⅜	
28⅝	24⅛	BallGE	2.16	8.5	8	299	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	+ ½	
59	80	Ball	pf8.40	8.6		z50	50⅞	50½	80⅞	— ½	
22⅞	17⅛	BanCal	.72	3.3	8	42	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜	
16⅝	18½	Bandag	.50	3.1	11	240	16¼	15¾	16		
25⅛	14½	BanPnl	.50	3.8	6	118	24⅞	23⅞	24¾	+1¼	
26⅛	18⅝	BanP	pf1.25	5.3		1	24	24	24		
30	26½	BanP	pf 2	5.9		26	33¾	33	33⅜	+ ⅜	
26⅝	29½	BnkNY	2.32	7.0	6	13	33⅛	22¾	33⅛	+ ⅜	
16½	13	BkofVa	.96	6.0	6	46	16¼	16	16	— ¼	
25⅛	20⅝	BankAm	.94	3.8	9	481	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞		
40½	33¾	BankTr	3	7.9	7	64	38	37⅞	37⅞		
29⅞	26⅞	BkTr	pf2.50	9.3	14	27	27	27	27		
50⅝	47½	BkTr	pf4.22	8.8		5	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ½	
17½	8⅛	Banner	.18	.6	23	272	u18⅞	17⅞	17¾	+ ¼	
35½	25⅝	Barber	1.60	5.6	11	11	29	20½	28½	— ½	
15⅝	18¼	BardCR	.28	1.9	13	219	14⅞	13⅞	14⅝		
23⅜	16½	BarnsGp	.90	3.9	8	13	23½	23⅜	23⅜		
25	11⅜	BarryW	.56	2.1	12	152	u27½	25⅛	27¼	+2½	
24¼	14⅞	BasicIn	1.20	5.5	7	20	22¾	21¾	22	— ⅛	
54	30⅛	BatesMf	.80	1.5	20	72	u55	53⅞	53⅞	+ ⅜	
54	29½	Bausch	1.40	2.9	11	226	49	47¾	49	+1⅛	
43½	29	BaxTrv	.40	.9	18	345	43⅜	42½	43¼	+ ⅜	
3⅜	1⅜	BayCoIP				18	3½	3	3		
24⅜	28½	BayStG	1.96	3.4	9	161	24⅜	24⅛	20½	20½	
18	4¾	BavkCig	.40	5.6	7	x2	8½	8½	8½		

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
32⅜	24⅛	Bearing	.60	2.1	18	59	29⅜	29¼	29¼	— ⅛	
26⅛	23	BeatFd	1.08	4.3	10	453	24⅞	24¾	24⅞	+ ¼	
39⅛	24¼	Beckm	.44	1.2	15	131	38¼	38	38		
41	25⅛	Becton	.72	1.8	15	226	39¼	38⅞	39	+ ¼	
37¾	19⅝	Beech	1.20	3.3	9	47	36¼	36	36	— ⅜	
7⅜	3⅜	Beker				293	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅜	
34⅞	27	BelcoP	1	3.1	5	249	32½	31⅞	32½	+ ½	
24	19⅛	Belden	1.44	6.3	6	24	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛	
8⅛	5⅝	BeldnH	.36b	4.8	18	21	7⅝	7½	7½	+ ⅛	
23	13⅞	BellHow	.84	4.2	10	22	20¼	19⅞	20	— ⅛	
6⅜	4⅛	BellInd	.12	1.8	6	341	6⅜	6¼	6½	+ ¼	
53½	47⅛	BellCd	4.20	8.2	8	34	51⅜	51	51	— ½	
23⅛	18	Bemis	1.20	5.6	6	45	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅛	
42	32⅛	Bendix	2.28	5.8	7	283	39½	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛	
24⅜	18⅞	BenfCo	1.60	7.4	6	232	21½	20⅞	21½	+ ⅜	
54	37½	Benef	pf4.30	9.1		2	47½	47½	47½		
55½	47¾	Benef	pf4.50	9.1		z50	49½	49½	49½	+1½	
108	85¼	Benef	pf5.50	5.9		z160	93	93	93	— ⅜	
30	27	Benef	pf2.50	9.0		z100	28	27¾	27¾	— ½	
4	1⅜	BnfSIM				15	2⅞	2¾	2¾		
3⅜	2⅛	BengPB	.03e	.8	9	204	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	— ½	
0	2½	BerkevP			21	101	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼	
29¼	17⅞	BestPd	.16e	.4	11	56	29	38½	39	+ ⅜	
23½	18¼	BethSt	1	4.8		652	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛	
20⅛	27⅞	BioThr	.60	1.6	15	47	36⅜	26½	36¾	+ ½	
21⅛	14¼	BlockDr	.60	2.9	14	455	20½	20	20¼	+ ¼	
27⅞	15¼	BlairJn	1.28	4.8	7	25	26⅜	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅜	
23¼	14¼	BlissL	1b	4.9	8	12	20⅜	20⅜	20½	— ½	
25⅜	19	BlckHR	1.25	6.3	18	152	20	19⅞	19⅞		
28⅞	20	BlueB	1.40	6.0	4	139	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛	
5¾	4½	Bluebrd	.20	3.6	8	113	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	BobbleBr			5	162	u 7⅜	7	7¼	+ ⅛	
50⅜	23¼	Boeing	1.20a	2.5	18	1395	49⅛	47¼	48⅜	+ ⅜	
32⅜	22⅛	BoiseC	1.25	4.3	7	406	29	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛	
36⅜	27⅞	Borden	1.72	6.8	7	397	28⅞	28¼	28¾	+ ½	
33	25⅛	BorgW	1.80	3.8	6	115	31½	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛	
5	2⅝	Bormans			24	18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½	
28⅜	22⅛	BosEd	2.44	11.	12	107	22⅜	22½	22¼		
13⅞	11	BosE	pr1.17	10.		28	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
16⅜	14⅛	BosE	pr1.46	10.		8	14⅜	14¼	14¼		
14⅝	7⅝	Bowmtr	.36	2.6	7	863	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼	
37	20¼	BraunC	.70	2.8	6	70	25½	22⅜	25¼	+2¼	
26¼	28	BrlstM	1.22	3.4	13	488	35⅜	26⅛	35⅜	+ ⅜	
43⅜	35⅛	BrlstM	pf 2	4.6		6	43⅜	43⅛	43⅜		
34⅛	23⅛	BrlPet	.40e	2.7	9	180	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜		
35⅜	25⅛	BrkwGl	1.50	4.4	8	16	34	33½	33⅜	— ¼	
21⅜	20	BkvUG	1.90	9.3	7	12	20⅜	20¼	20⅜		
28¼	25½	BkUG	pf2.47	9.5		1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛	
18⅝	8½	BwnShp	.60	3.4	9	x84	17⅞	17⅜	17¾	+ ½	
10⅛	8	Brown	.30	3.2	12	16	9½	9½	9½		
29⅞	19⅝	BwnGp	1.40	5.7	7	22	28¾	28¼	28¼	— ⅛	
13⅜	8¼	BwnFer	.50	3.6	12	937	u14	13⅞	14	+ ⅜	
16½	11	Brunsvk	.40	4.2	18	1587	u16⅜	16	16½	+ ⅜	
25¾	17	BrushW	1	4.1	9	20	24½	23½	24¼	+ ⅜	
24⅛	16⅜	BucyEr	.80	4.2	7	393	19	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛	
6⅜	6	BudgC	pf.60	10.		3	6	6	6	— ¼	
41½	27¼	BufFo	1.60a	5.2	5	33	38⅜	30

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Bonn Wary on Growth Target

BRUSSELS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—West Germany told its Common Market partners today that the Bonn government may not reach the targeted 3.5 percent growth for 1978 gross national product.

Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Bonn Economics Ministry, told a meeting of finance and economics ministers that "we cannot exclude that the targeted growth won't be reached this year." Bonn officials so far have insisted that a 3.5 percent growth could be attained in 1978.

Speaking with reporters, Mr. Schlecht said the dollar's sharp decline during the first months and domestic industrial strikes contributed to "stagnation or only very small" growth in the first 1978 quarter, according to preliminary data. He noted that the dollar had stabilized in recent weeks and that the labor situation had normalized. He said Bonn now expects better growth for the remainder of the year but doubts that lost ground could be fully recovered this year.

Once it becomes clear that the targeted 1978 economic growth cannot be reached, Mr. Schlecht said, West German authorities will have to consider stimulative measures. But, he added, before such measures were contemplated, the government needed a clearer picture of the situation.

[Bonn may decide next month to introduce measures to boost sluggish economic growth, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald said in a radio interview, Reuters reports from Bonn. Ministers might think it necessary to give new economic impetus through the 1979 budget and "a decision might be taken then," he said]

At the meeting, the ministers agreed to decide at their next meeting June 19 what economic and monetary measures they should recommend to government chiefs for adoption at the EEC's summit in early July.

Such recommendations will deal with creating a European currency zone for greater exchange-rate stability as well as a concerted strategy to achieve more economic growth, EEC officials reported.

Following the one-day meeting, high-placed sources indicated that a somewhat modified snake, as the present monetary arrangement linking West German, Benelux, Danish and Norwegian currencies is called, will likely emerge as the ministers' final recommendation for the July 6-7 meeting of heads of state. EEC chiefs at their Copenhagen summit April 6-7 spoke of the need to create a more stable zone of exchange rates, in Europe especially, following erratic movements of their currencies against the dollar.

Following the meeting, Exchequer Denis Healey told reporters that the meeting heard a first report on the work of the monetary committee. The committee chairman, Jacques van Ypersele, of the Belgian Finance Ministry, explained the various possibilities along which the monetary experts have been working. His report did not recommend any scheme that should be adopted to achieve greater exchange rate stability.

Mr. Healey said the monetary committee's final report would be discussed when economic and finance ministers of the community meet again July 19 in Luxembourg.

But Mr. Schlecht warned that West Germany would agree to targeted growth figures only if the community agreed to parallel moves aimed at stabilizing the monetary situation.

"There cannot be any medium-term growth unless we protect it through stabilizing moves on the monetary front," he said, reflecting Bonn government thinking.

EEC Aides Mull Currency Zone

Volvo to Sell 40% Share To Norwegian Investors

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, May 22—Volvo, Sweden's largest private industrial concern whose main interest is the automobile, said today it was selling 40 percent of the company to Norwegian investors in a $161-million deal.

Norway has guaranteed to buy any of those shares not sold.

Volvo will be restructured into a new company, Volvo Svenskt-Norskt AB. The transaction will become effective Jan. 1, 1979, if approved by the Norwegian Parliament and a Volvo general meeting.

Part of the deal calls for a new Volvo company in Norway, owned entirely by the Swedish company, to be given oil concessions in the Norwegian sector. Under the agreement, the Volvo Penta division will move its headquarters to Oslo from Gothenburg and the division will stop producing outboard motors for marine use.

The pact also involves all Volvo divisions except its aircraft-engine section and the new Volvo Petroleum Company. Volvo is committed to establishing business activites in Norway on a high level of technology.

Volvo, which had group sales in 1977 of $3.5 billion, had discussed a merger with Saab-Scania last year because the recession had cut into foreign sales and domestic labor costs had made their cars too expensive. But Volvo called off those talks, criticizing Saab for stalling.

In Oslo, Norwegian Prime Minister Odvar Nordli said reorganizing Volvo into a joint enterprise will be a positive factor in future development of Norway's industry. He said the new venture also opens up the way for Swedish participation in developing the Norwegian offshore oil and gas activities.

Mr. Ordli stressed that the agreement is seen as part of the development of industrial and energy cooperation between the two countries, itself a political goal in the Norwegian government's program.

Volvo's managing director, Pehr Gyllenhammar, said one of the projects would be utilizing Norwegian resources in the aluminum and plastic fields for building a new composite car for the 1980's.

He called a press conference to explain the surprise deal that stopped all trading in Volvo shares on the stock market here for the day. He stressed that the move toward a bi-national company was not forced by any crisis but that Volvo had to widen its capital base margins.

"We have been forced to follow a defensive strategy to hold our positions. The reinforcement of our capital resources by 750 million kronor (about $165 million) through Norwegian part ownership would leave room for aggressive technical development on new projects," he said.

"We have been interested in Norway, our third largest export market, since early this decade," he added. "The North Sea oil is one of the most interesting business ventures in northern Europe. We do not know much about oil and will need Norwegian advice and support," he noted, commenting on the creation of a new Swedish Volvo oil company to get North Sea concessions.

He went on to assert that the agreement is subject to approval by the Norwegian Storting (parliament) and Volvo unions according to the power-sharing law.

He said the deal could be jeopardized by "ill will, malice, jealousy and negativism." He explained that the Swedish government had been kept informed but had not made — and was not in a position to make — any demands on Volvo.

The agreement with Norway "consolidates our long-term development plans," Mr. Gyllenhammar said. A final agreement is to be concluded by Oct. 15 and come into effect Jan. 1, 1979.

The share capital of the new company has not been decided. The board will consist of 6 Swedes and 4 Norwegians, he said.

Peru Again to Seek Relief From Foreign-Debt Load

LIMA, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Peru's military leaders have again said they will seek restructuring of its massive foreign debt.

In a televised speech over the weekend, President Francisco Bermudez asserted that Peru wants to restructure its debt so it will not have to pay more than "20 percent to 25 percent of our foreign-exchange income" in debt service payments each year.

This year's interest and amortization payments on Peru's estimated $4.4-billion debt will total about $1 billion, or 55 percent of its expected export income of $1.8 billion. By 1989, debt-service requirements could total 70 percent of its foreign-exchange earnings.

So far this year, Peru has paid about $450 million of what is due. The formula outlined by President Morales indicates that the country wants to restructure its debt with foreign governments and banks so that it will not make any more payments in 1978. The newly appointed central bank president, Manuel Moreyra, is scheduled to go to New York for discussions with leading bank creditors.

The Andean Report, an monthly newsletter published in Lima, estimated that as of last October, government-guaranteed debt to banks in the United States totaled $724 million; Canada, $173 million; Japan, $136 million; West Germany, $81.7 million; Britain, $65 million; and Switzerland, $61 million.

Of the U.S. banks, Citibank has the largest exposure of some $100 million followed by Bank of America, $70 million; and Manufacturers Hanover Trust and Chase Manhattan about $60 million each.

Earlier this year, Western banks refused to extend Peru an additional $260 million to help it with this year's balance-of-payments debt after the International Monetary Fund declared that the government had failed to follow the terms of a national austerity program agreed to last autumn.

A week ago, the government finally did take action on some of the austerity measures by removing its subsidies on basic foodstuffs to consumers and doubling the price of gasoline. These measures, local economists estimate, could cut this year's deficit in the national budget to 25 percent of total spending from 42 percent.

14 Nations Ask Relief Be Given In Turkish Debt

PARIS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Representatives of 14 nations have agreed to recommend to their respective governments Turkey should be given "substantial relief" from its debt either owed to official bodies or guaranteed or assured by them, according to a communique issued today by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development following the 3-day meeting.

Official credits are estimated to be $1.6 billion of Turkey's total short-term indebtedness of between $5-to-6 billion, informed sources said. The remainder is owed to over 200 banks and institutions. The meeting, chaired by Michel Camdessus, of France, examined Turkey's request for relief from the burden of servicing its foreign debt in the light of the country's balance of payments outlook for the next few years, the communique said.

Creditor nations felt it was opportune "to grant financial facilities" to Turkey and welcomed the corrective policies undertaken by that country.

Further 5-to-10% Gain Seen

Market's Rally Buoys Money Managers

NEW YORK, May 22 (AP-DJ)—The vigor still displayed by the surging spring rally continues to impress money managers and they are also trying to determine how much further it can go before it becomes winded.

"The stock market has caught many investors with excessive cash reserves and it's currently feeding on itself," says Tim Hanley, senior vice president and trust investment committee chairman at Republic National Bank of Dallas. He feels "confidence has improved with the strength in the dollar" and that "the upswing could carry another 5 percent to about the 900 area of the Dow Jones industrial average before a correction occurs."

Downside risks, he says, "now are less worrisome than they were several months ago." But he also believes "rising inflation expectations and rising interest rates will create an environment that could see the stock market test its 1978 low of 742 later this year."

Mr. Hanley expects "real" economic growth to slow after mid-year to about a 3.5-percent annual rate and to continue at that level through 1979 with the proposed tax cut next January. He is concerned that the rise in unit labor costs could reach an annual rate of 8 percent this year because of the acceleration in compensation per man-hour and the decline in the rate of productivity.

Rise in Inflation

He is projecting a rise in the per-share earnings of Standard & Poor's 400-stock index of 8 percent this year and 5 percent in 1979. He sees inflation continuing at a rate of 7 percent or more and short-term interest rates climbing another half-to-one percentage point this year with long-term rates going up to about a quarter point.

Dresdner Bank of Frankfurt became "more aggressive in the U.S. market when the industrial average reached the upper 700's area and when the dollar began stabilizing," asserts Armin Grunow, head of the bank's investment research and advisory department. "Currently, we are not very aggressive but are recommending a slight increase in U.S. stock positions," he says. The bank advises or manages portfolios with worldwide investments of $25 billion, including $500 million to $1 billion in U.S. securities.

"We think the market will retreat again but not to the 1978 low of 742; any drop would be limited," he asserts. "But by year-end the market may be 5 percent to 10 percent above current levels."

Taking a view of inflation that is not as gloomy as some others, Mr. Grunow says that "the price climate should improve somewhat during the second half of 1978." He also expects interest rates to peak over the next few months. And in the wake of the dollar's stabilization, he believes investors in the United States and abroad have become "more rational and less emotional."

Purchases Slowed

In its U.S. holdings Dresdner Bank favors drugs, domestic oils, papers, nonferrous metals and banks.

"We did some buying during the past month but recently slowed our purchases," states William Gassett, vice president and economist at Eaton & Howard Inc., which guides more than $600 million in mutual funds and counseling accounts.

"The no. 1 threat to balanced economic growth is still inflation," he says. He expects the gross national product's inflation index to peak at about a 7.5 percent annual rate during this year's second half. He sees the rate on 90-day treasury bills, currently 6.6 percent, rising to 7.25 percent later this year and triple corporate bond rates reaching 9 percent.

"We don't belive that we have crossed the threshold into a sustainable market," says John Groome, research director at Schroder Naess & Thomas. "But we do feel that the lows in the market have been seen."

The selling into the rally, he says, "has created additional cash reserves, which may, someday, be earmarked for equity investment as fears serving to restrain stock prices on the upside abate."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

VW Said Eying Diversification Move

Volkswagenwerk is said to be mulling both its first major diversification move and the start-up of a second U.S. auto plant. Talks with industry sources and Volkswagen officials indicate that neither project, both in the preparatory stage, would be given the go-ahead until autumn at the earliest. The diversification move, aimed primarily at safeguarding the company from vagaries of the automobile market, would be aimed at a non-auto sector enterprise, most likely the high-technology sector according to Friedrich Thomee, chief financial officer. He says the bid need not be limited to domestic targets and could include foreign concerns. The construction of a second U.S. car plant has never been ruled out by Volkswagenwerk officials but would depend on the success of the Pennsylvania plant. Evidently, the plant has surpassed expectations. "The plan was for the plant to be operating in the black in 1980," Mr. Thomee says, but "currently it looks like it will be in the black in mid-1979."

Chrysler Stock Issue Planned

Chrysler, excercising authority granted earlier this month by its shareholders, announced a plan to raise an indicated $150 million of badly needed capital through a public offering of preferred stock and common stock warrants. The no. 3 U.S. auto maker says it has registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission the proposed offering of six million shares of $25 preferred stock and three million stock-purchase warrants—each of which will give its holder the right to buy one new common share at a price yet to be determined. The concern says the issues, to be offered beginning June 16, will be sold in units of one preferred share and one-half warrant.

Master Charge Travelers' Checks

Master Charge is trying to break into the travelers' check business, and many financial analysts believe the new challenger has a good chance of succeeding because of its considerable size and influence. Interbank Card Association, which licenses the Master Charge trademark to more than 9,000 banks and financial institutions, said a new company, MCTC Corp., has been licensed to use Master Charge trademarks on new travelers' checks. Interbank is owned by its member banks. It estimates it will capture a 3.9-percent market share in the United States and Canada the first year, or about $588 million, and will increase to 7.1 percent in the second year, 9.7 percent in the third year, 11.7 percent in the fourth year and 19.3 percent in the 10th year. Despite a lawsuit filed last month by Citicorp, Robert Dodge, Interbank vice president, says the new Master Charge Travelers Cheques will be available for sale to the public in about a year and is "most optimistic of success."

PUK, Peugeot-Citroen Raise Net Profit

PARIS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Consolidated net earnings of the Pechiney-Ugine-Kuhlmann group rose 146 percent to 377 million francs (about $80.4 million) last year from 153 million francs in 1976, the company reported today.

Consolidated cash flow rose to 1.5 billion francs at the end of last year, up from 1.04 billion a year earlier, and net assets per share were 269 francs.

Peugeot-Citroen Gains

PARIS, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Peugeot-Citroen's adjusted consolidated net profit rose 1.5 percent in 1977 from a year earlier to 1.59 billion francs (about $339 million), the company said today.

Gross cash flow rose 21.5 percent to 3.8 billion francs while sales rose 19.4 percent to 41.8 billion francs.

Preussag Net Off

HANNOVER, West Germany, May 22 (AP-DJ)—Preussag's consolidated net profit fell 52 percent in 1977 to 26.1 million Deutsche marks from 55.1 million DM in 1976.

The parent company had no profit in 1977 after recording a 34.1 million-DM net profit in 1976. The company previously said consolidated turnover declined 2 percent to 2.619 billion DM from 2.674 billion DM. Parent-company turnover fell to 1.57 billion DM from 1.67 billion DM in 1976.

Board chairman Guenther Sassmannshausen said he does not see much chance for a renewal of dividend payments in 1978. He said that although other areas have improved, the continued losses from zinc production have led to losses for the company thus far in 1978.

Preussag said it plans to spend about 214 million DM in investments in 1978, compared with 241 million DM in 1977.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Campbell Soup		
Quar Apr. 30	1978	1977
Revenue	490.00	444.89
Profits	30.07	27.39
Per share	0.92	0.84
9 months	1978	1977
Revenue	1,454	1,373
Profits	91.32	82.86
Per share	2.79	2.54
Commonwealth Edison		
12 months Apr. 30	1978	1977
Revenue	2,230	1,970
Profits	203.43	203.97
Per Share	2.85	3.26
Hawker Siddeley		
1st Quar	1978	1977
Revenue	91.80	86.20
Profits	2.20	2.70
Per Share	0.24	0.30

(Figures in Canadian Dollars)

U.S. Inflation of 7% Forecast by Agency

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP-DJ)—The Council on Wage and Price Stability predicted that the U.S. inflation rate will approach 7 percent for the year and that "price and labor cost increases will moderate substantially during the remainder of the year."

In a report on inflationary developments during the first quarter 1978, the council, which monitors inflation for the White House, said that "the behavior of wages and prices in the first quarter of this year...did not mean that inflation is again on the rampage." It blamed some of the increases on the coal strike and winter weather's negative impact on productivity.

However the report noted that in the first quarter "product prices in many sectors displayed disturbing signs of escalation" and that "several measures of employment costs registered rates of increase well above the pace of prior years."

For example, it said average hourly earnings and the hourly earnings index rose at rates well above those in 1976 and 1977 and that hourly compensation rose at a record annual rate of 13.2 percent. The report said these increases compounded by a 3.3 percent productivity decline resulted in a 17-percent annual increase in unit labor costs.

The council said "the sharp rise in food prices has been the sing most dramatic change in the infl. tion outlook" during the quart and noted that the magnitude the increase was sharply at ode with expectations of most forecas ers. However it noted that impor ed food items have been a source price moderation.

The report said the current infl tion is not being sustained by ex cess demand pressures as in th past but instead by "the continuin effort on the part of firms an workers to maintain their rea incomes" by playing "catch up."

Strauss Urges Cooperation on U.S. Price Fight

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP-DJ)—The Carter administration is setting specific performance standards for voluntary cooperation between business, labor and government and "we expect them to be met," special White House counselor on inflation Robert Strauss said today.

He told the Senate Banking Committee that past administrations have urged the private sector to "sacrifice without making any contribution" themselves.

Mr. Strauss said the appropriate government course is to gradually "reduce the federal deficit by controlling federal expenditures and sustaining the economic expansion." He said the administration is not going to slash the budget and throw people out of work.

He said the business community is being asked to publicly "commit themselves to our deceleration standards. We believe that the avoidance of a single number or yardstick and the insistence on steady gradual deceleration will make it possible for every major American corporation to support our efforts."

Stocks Gain In Moderate NYSE Trade

NEW YORK, May 22 (Reuters)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose in moderate trading today, ending what analysts called a minor downward correction to recent market gains.

One analyst noted that gambling and high-technology issues were strong and suspected more participation by professional traders and individuals than by institutions.

The Dow Jones industrials gained 8.49 to 855.34 but volume slid to 28.7 million shares from 34.36 million Friday.

Advances led declines 934-to-536.

Prices were also higher on the American Stock Exchange with the index up 0.19 to 145.85.

Banking stocks were under pressure however, with active Citicorp off ⅛ to 25, Manufacturers Hanover down ⅛ to 38¼, Chase Manhattan off ⅛ to 32¼ and Chemical New York off ⅛ to 40⅞.

Gaming issues continued strong with Caesars World, the most active issue, up 2¼ to 20¾, Playboy up 1⅞ to 15¾, Bally Manufacturing, up 2⅞ to 32¾ and Resorts International 'A' up 2¼ to 37⅞ on the Amex.

Market Closed

Canadian securities and commodities markets, banks, businesses and government offices were closed today for the Victoria Day holiday.

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announces
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the total authorized capital amounting
to FF 100 Million,
fully paid in.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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May, 1978

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N NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

(Continued From Page 8)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. In $	Yld.	P-E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
24½	22¾	DelE pr2.28	18.		5	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20⅝	22½	Dexter 1	2.5	9	13	28½	28¼	28¼	
9⅞	6¾	DiGior .40	3.9	7	482	u10⅝	10	10¼	+ ½
16	12⅝	DiGior pf1.88	5.3		z270	u16½	16½	16½	+ ½
20	12½	DiaCo 1	5.5	7	21	10½	10¼	18¼	
36½	31¼	Diamt 2.20	6.5	9	16	34	33¾	24	— ¼
36⅞	22¾	Diams 1.40	5.0	7	452	28	27½	28	
12½	7	DickAB .20a	1.8	11	64	11	10⅞	11	
16½	18	Dictaph .72	4.5	10	48	16	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
18	10½	Diebold .50	2.8	12	199	u18¼	17⅞	17⅞	
51⅞	38½	DialIntEq		15	615	49¾	47½	49¼	+1¾
11	7⅛	DillImgm .52	5.6	463	255	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
36⅛	29¾	Dillon 1.20b	3.9	11	3	30¼	30½	30½	— ⅛
42¾	31½	Disney .32b	.8	15	667	41	39⅞	41	+1½
2⅝	1	DivrsIdIn			520	2½	2¼	2⅛	
3½	13-16	DivrsMfg			153	3	2¾	2⅞	
10¼	11¼	DrPepPr .40	3.3	18	616	18¼	17¾	18⅛	+ ⅜
73⅞	43½	DomeM .80a	1.1	11	89	u74¾	73½	73½	— ⅜
4⅝	2½	DomLj 1	3.2	68	130	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
27½	21	Donnly .88	3.2	10	145	27½	27¼	27½	+ ⅛
29¼	15¾	DorOlv .60	2.6	8	6	22¾	22½	22¾	
20⅝	11½	Dorsey .50	2.3	9	266	u21¼	20½	21½	+1
47½	37¾	Dover 1.20	2.7	10	x31	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
36½	22¼	Dow Ch 1.20	4.4	9	1354	27¾	26⅛	27⅛	+ ⅛
33	25⅛	Dravo 1.16	4.0	9	16	28⅞	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
47⅛	36	Dresar .88	2.0	9	320	43⅞	43	43⅛	+ ½
17⅞	15⅞	DreaB 1.44	9.0		43	16⅛	d15½	16	+ ⅛
17¾	7⅝	DreyFd .65e	4.0	18	45	16⅛	15½	16⅛	+ ⅜
126½	97⅝	duPont 5a	4.3	10	275	116⅛	114⅞	116¼	+1½
52¼	45	duPnt pfA3.50	7.7		1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	— ½
66¾	59¼	duPnt pf4.50	7.6		3	59	d59	59	— ½
23½	18¾	DukeP 1.72	8.9	0	725	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
93	75½	Duke pf6.75	8.9		4	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ¼
107½	96¼	Duke pf 8.70	9.0		z5120	97¾	d96	96¾	+ ½
102⅝	90½	Duke pf8.20	8.9		z1500	92¼	92¼	92¼	+ ¼
97½	86½	Duke pf7.80	9.0		130	87⅛	86¾	87⅛	— ⅜
31¼	27¼	Duke pf2.69	9.6		5	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
99½	92⅝	Duke pf 8.28	9.0		z5700	92⅝	d92¼	92⅝	— ½
34	26	DunBr 1.40	4.2	15	69	33⅝	33¼	33½	+ ⅛
21¼	17	DuaLn 1.72	10.	12	130	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ½
24	21	Dua pf 1.87	8.7		z20	21½	d21	21½	+ ¼
25½	21½	Dua pf 2	9.3		z120	21½	d21	21½	
26	23⅛	Dua pf 2.05	8.7		z16	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
26¼	23	Dua pf 2.07	9.2		z40	23½	d22½	22½	— ½
23½	22	Dua pfG2.10	8.7		z20	24¼	24¼	24¼	
12	8	DuaPr pr 2.31	9.1		z250	25½	25½	25½	
31	25	Dua pr 2.75	10.		z380	27	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
81½	80	Dua pl 7.20	8.8		z150	82	82	82	
13⅞	9½	DulchB .16	1.6	14	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ½
28	10¾	Dymo .40	1.7	13	509	28	26⅞	27⅛	+ ½
6⅜	4⅛	DynAm .18	1.6	8	282	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ⅛
		E—E—E—E							
27	15⅞	EG&G .44	1.7	15	160	26¼	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅛
4½	2⅝	EMI .17e	6.2	7	99	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
29½	19½	E Sys 1.20	4.3	5	189	28⅞	28	28	— ½
22	16	EaglPk .76	3.5	9	20	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ½
28½	19½	Easco 1.10	3.9	8	22	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ¼
10⅛	5½	EastAir	6	526	16⅞	10	10	10⅛	— ⅛
25⅝	23¼	EsAir pf2.69	11.		26	24⅛	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	15½	EastGF .80	4.4	12	280	18½	17½	18½	+ ½
19½	15⅝	EastUtl 1.60	18.	9	33	15⅞	d15½	15⅞	+ ¼
65½	41⅛	EsKod 1.72	3.0	13	2024	56¾	54⅝	56⅛	+3⅛
45⅝	33	Eaton 2.25	5.6	6	124	40	39	40	+ ⅜
29½	21⅝	Echlin .72	2.4	12	185	u30¼	29¼	30¼	+ ⅛
26½	21⅛	EckrdJK .64	2.2	13	141	29	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
31½	21¾	EdisBr .90	3.2	9	x15	28⅞	28¼	28¼	— ¼
12	12	Edwrd .60a	2.6	7	97	u23⅝	21⅞	23⅝	+2
20	14½	ElPaso 1.18	6.3	8	355	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ½
25⅞	23½	EPG dpt2.35	9.9		7	23⅞	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
0⅛	1⅝	ElecAssc			17	170	8	7⅝	8 + ¾
23⅝	13⅝	EDS .72	3.4	14	101	21	21	21	—1
7⅞	3¼	ElMeMg			252	7½	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
23½	17¼	Elgin 1a	5.1	7	55	20	19¾	19¾	
6¼	3⅞	Elixir		6	38	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
35¼	22⅝	Eltra 1.24	2.6	9	28	24½	34½	34½	— ⅜
27⅞	29⅛	EmrsEl 1.20	3.3	13	x236	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+ ½
46¼	36½	EmrvA 1.04	4.0	10	60	46	45⅞	46	
38½	27¾	Emhart 1.80	4.0	7	21	37⅛	37	37⅛	
17½	14½	EmpDs 1.36	9.1	10	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
6¼	5½	EmpD pf1.47	9.0		z260	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
14⅞	12¾	EmpGas .30	2.8	8	24	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ⅛
32⅝	22¼	EngMC 1.20	4.7	7	236	25¼	25⅛	25½	
15¼	9⅝	EnnisB .36	2.3	10	133	u16	15⅝	15¾	+ ⅞
24½	21	Enserch 1.36		8	339	23½	23⅛	22¼	
29¾	20⅞	Enlax 1.20	4.1	7	12	u29⅞	29½	29¾	+ ⅛
42⅝	22⅝	Enrytec 1	3.7	8	50	27⅞	27	27¼	— ⅜
20½	25	Equitk 2.20	8.0	9	10	27¾	27⅝	27½	
29½	17	Equimk .96	7.5	6	7	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
38⅞	32¾	EquitGs 2.84	8.4		12	24¼	33⅝	22⅝	— ½
27½	19⅞	EsLtl 1	9.8	10	58	20½	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅛
35	35	Esmrk 1.84	6.2	8	291	29¾	28½	29⅝	+1¼
12¼	8⅛	Esquire .40	3.3	18	197	12	11	12	+1⅛
16⅞	9⅛	EsserCh .60	3.8	8	81	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ½
13½	6	Eslirln .40	2.0	17	76	12¼	12⅛	13¼	+ ½
21¼	18½	Ethyl 1	4.8	5	286	21		20⅝	20¾
58¼	48	Ethyl pf2.40	4.5		2	53½	53	53	— ½
18¼	12½	EvansP .80a	4.2	7	303	u19		18⅛	19 + ½
15⅝	14¼	Evan pf1.40	9.7		8	14½	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
29⅝	21	ExCelD 1.40	4.9	8	73	28¾	27¾	28½	+ ⅜
21⅝	18⅛	Exclsr 1.73e	9.2		5	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
55¼	43	Exxon 3.20	6.2	9	1186	48⅛	47½	47⅞	+ ⅜
		F—F—F—F							
27½	20⅛	FMC 1.20	4.7	7	295	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
39	32	FMC pf 2.25	6.5		3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	7¾	Fabrge .40	3.4	9	300	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅜
7¼	4⅝	FabrCtr .20	2.9	9	15	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
8	4¼	FacelEnt			12	6¼	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
37½	21½	FairCm .80	2.2	13	103	26	35½	35⅝	— ⅜
29	10½	Fairind .60	2.2	10	194	27⅞	26⅞	27	— ¼
12	9⅝	FarmlF .76	6.7	16	11	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
35⅝	22¼	FalconS .80	2.4	17	79	22¾	21⅝	32¼	+ ½
12½	8	FrWstFn		4	10	12	12	12	
4¾	2¾	FarahMf			3	3⅜	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
5⅞	3½	Fedders			198	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
35⅝	25¾	FedCo 1.80	5.2	8	13	24¾	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
28⅞	20¾	FdMog 1.80	6.5	6	24	27¾	27½	27⅝	
17½	13½	FedNM 1.16	6.7	5	820	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	12½	FedPB .90	5.6	7	26	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
14⅞	13½	FdSgnl .80	5.2	8	25	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
42¼	33	FedDst 1.60	4.0	10	260	40⅛	40	40⅛	— ⅛
41⅛	25⅝	Ferro 1.08	2.7	9	90	40¼	39⅝	39⅞	— ⅛
26	26	Ferro wi			12	27¼	26¾	26¾	— ⅛
16¾	7	Fibrebd		7	185	15¼	15¼	15¼	
9⅛	6	FidFin .40	5.0	3	9	8⅝	8	8	
24½	29½	FidUnl 2.60	8.7	7	8	31⅞	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅜
31¾	20⅛	Fdcsl 1.40a	4.6	6	23	30⅛	30¼	30⅜	— ½
16¼	9	FinCpA .50	3.5	6	4	14⅜	14¼	14½	— ¼
36⅞	17⅝	FSIBkr 1.20	4.8	4	39	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
31¼	31	FinFed 1	3.3	5	181	30	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅞
21	12⅞	Firestn 1.10	7.7	9	358	14½	14¼	14⅜	
19⅝	13⅝	FlCrrt .90	4.9	5	270	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ½
22⅞	16¾	FstChic 1	4.7	7	300	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜	— ⅛
37⅞	28¾	FlBnTx 1.12	3.0	9	51	u37½	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
43¾	36½	FlInBn 1.40	3.3	9	22	43	42½	43	+ ½
13⅞	8⅝	FstMuss .40	3.0	14	1266	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅜
28¼	23½	FstNBo 1.88	6.3	7	85	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	22⅜	FlNStBn 2	8.2	8	4	24¼	24¼	24¼	
18⅞	15	FstPa 1.32	8.5	7	112	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
2¾	1⅛	FstPa wi			4	2⅜	2½	2½	— ½
17⅜	16½	FstPa un			17	17⅜	17½	17⅜	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	FtPoMg			6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅛	11	FtWrt 1.04	9.8	13	25	11¾	11½	11½	— ½
7⅛	5⅞	FtVaBk .47	7.0	7	68	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ½
25⅞	21½	FlWisc 1.76	7.3	7	17	24	23¾	24	+ ¼
29¾	24	FischM 1.30	4.4	0	42	29¼	29	29¼	+ ½
10¾	7½	FishFds .60	6.0	13	333	18⅝	9½	10	— ⅜
20	11½	FlshrScl .36	1.9	8	129	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
15⅞	9½	FlcetEnt .46	3.1	18	355	14⅝	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	Fleming .90	4.6	9	16	20	19⅜	19⅜	— ¼
24½	13⅝	FlaRIV .40	2.7	7	328	22¼	21¾	22⅛	— ⅛
27	17¼	FlnKtl 1.20a	4.5	8	426	26¼	26	26⅜	+ ½
49	32¾	FloECst		15	15	48½	47⅞	47⅞	— ¼
30	23	FloGas 1.44	4.8	7	75	u30½	29⅝	30	
28⅝	23⅝	FloPL 2.08	8.2	6	z717	25⅝	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
24¼	28⅝	FloPow 2.48	8.2	7	108	30¼	29½	30¼	+ ⅜
27	17⅞	FloSti 1.40	3.3	9	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
43½	30⅝	Fluor 1.20	3.0	9	222	39¼	38½	39¼	+1
103	74	Fluor pf 3	3.1		32	95¼	95¼	95¼	+2¼
7¼	4⅝	FdFolr .20	3.5	15	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
21⅝	15	FooteC 1.20	5.8	7	6	21	20⅝	20¾	
51⅞	40	FordM 3.60	7.3	4	1006	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝	
22½	15¾	ForMK 1.24	5.9	6	122	21¼	21	21	
35½	35½	FMK pf1.60	5.4		4	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
15¾	13⅝	FlDear 1.24	9.1		28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
27⅝	22⅞	FlHowP .96	2.7	10	29	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	
34⅝	33	FlaWn 1.52	3.1	7	137	33⅝	33½	33½	— ⅛
15⅝	8	Fotomat .50	3.6	12	327	14⅝	13½	14	— ½
37⅛	27⅝	Foxbro 1	2.8	10	143	35¼	35¼	35¼	— ⅜
14⅞	7½	FrankM .30	3.2	20	125	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
26⅝	17⅞	FrpMin 1.60	7.3	21	197	22½	21⅛	22	+ ½
24⅞	7½	Frlgtrn .10e	.8	14	45	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
32¼	24	Fruehf 1	6.4	6	199	31⅜	31	31⅜	+ ¼
12⅛	7⅝	Fuqua .40	3.4	7	187	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜
		G—G—G—							
14¼	9⅛	GAF .60	4.3		314	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅜
19	7	GAF pf 1.20	6.5		71	18¼	18¼	18½	+ ¼
30⅝	22¼	GATX 1.60	6.1	27	40	29⅞	29½	29⅝	
41⅛	32½	GAT pf 2.50	6.7		1	37½	37½	37½	
16⅞	7½	GCA .15	1.0	12	121	16	15⅝	15⅝	
11⅛	4½	GDV		0	35	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	
7	5½	GF Eqs			31	6	5⅝	6	
7¾	5½	Gable		18	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	22	GamSk 1.40	5.2	9	3	27	26½	26¾	+ ½
44⅞	32½	Gannet 1.40	3.2	16	128	43⅝	43⅛	43¼	+ ⅜
17⅞	8⅝	GapStr .30	3.0	18	43	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ⅜
22⅞	14½	GardDn .84	4.0	14	291	21	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅞	GardWk 1.16	6.3	7	15	18	17¾	18	
15	12¾	GasSvc 1.20	9.1	7	12	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
11⅛	7⅞	Gatewy .60e	6.7	4	9	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
51½	38¼	Gearhrt .40	.8	15	41	50⅜	49⅝	50⅜	+ ⅜
20⅞	18⅝	Gelco .70	2.4	11	33	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	+ ⅜
23⅛	16	GemCo			9	22¾	22½	22⅝	+ ⅛
10⅞	8⅝	GAInv .92e	9.2		218	10	9⅞	10	
38½	27¾	GnAmD .60	1.7	22	70	36	35⅜	35⅞	— ⅛
14⅛	10⅝	GnBcsh .80	6.0	6	8	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅜
17⅜	11⅛	GnCable 1	5.6	12	689	u18	16⅝	17¼	+ ⅜
40	20½	GCimnt .88	2.3	11	55	39½	29	29	
61¾	37	GenDyn			6	247	57	55⅝	59 +2
57¼	43⅝	GenEl 2.20	4.1	11	750	54	53¾	54	+1
36⅛	26⅛	GnFds 1.64	5.5	9	220	30⅛	29¾	29⅞	— ¼
26⅜	21½	GnGth 1.46e	5.7	10	10	25½	25¼	25½	+ ¼
11½	8⅛	GnHost .60	6.2		64	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	17¼	GnInst .40	1.4	9	90	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+ ½
28	24¼	GnInsh pf 3	8.2		1	36½	36½	36½	— ⅛
17½	11¼	GenMed .40	2.9	11	118	14½	14	14	
31½	26⅛	GnMills 1	3.2	12	854	31⅜	30⅞	31¼	+ ⅛
70⅞	57⅛	GMot 5.60e	11.	5	z113	61¼	60½	60¾	— ¼
72⅛	66	GMot pf 5	7.6		2	66½	66½	66½	— ⅛
13¾	6¼	GnPart .40	3.8	9	132	12¼	13	12¼	+ ⅛
21⅜	18	GPU 1.76	9.6	0	992	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ½
10⅛	6	GnRefr .10e	1.1		110	9	8⅞	8⅞	+ ½
26⅝	22¾	GnSignl .80	2.7	12	243	29½	28⅞	29⅜	+ ⅜
7¾	5¼	GnSteel .05e	.7	7	x12	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
32½	28⅛	GTE 2.24	7.8	7	1760	29½	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
29⅝	24¾	GTE pf 2.48	9.3		31	26⅝	d26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
16¼	14⅝	GTFt pf1.30	9.0		z230	14⅝	14½	14½	
29⅞	21¾	GTire 1.30	4.8	5	255	27¼	26½	27¼	+ ¾
0⅛	3⅞	Genesco			256	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
38	29⅝	GenuPt 1.18	3.0	15	262	36¾	36½	36¾	— ⅛
32⅝	33½	GaPac 1	3.8	10	664	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ½
29⅞	26	GaPw pf2.52	9.5		6	26½	26½	26½	+ ⅛
30⅜	27½	GaPw pf2.75	9.9		14	28	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
8¾	7⅞	GaPw pf7.72	9.9		z80	78	78	78	
25⅝	20	Gearsc .51e	2.2	8	59	24	23½	33½	— ½
38	25⅞	Gerber 1.50	4.9	11	231	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	
206¼	146	Getty 4.80	2.9	11	33	168¾	166½	168	—1
19	18	Getty pf1.20	6.5		3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
8⅞	7⅛	GiantPC .60	7.2	279	29	8½	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	8¾	GibrFn .60	4.8	4	83	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ¼
16¼	9⅛	GidLaw .70	4.4	6	74	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ¼
10½	13¼	GifdHill .90	5.0	7	36	18	17⅞	18	
36⅝	33¼	Gillette 1.50	5.2	11	281	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
10½	6⅝	Glnsinc			10	127	10	9⅜	10 + ¼
18⅛	10½	GleasW .60	3.2	9	70	u19¼	18⅝	10⅝	+ ⅜
13⅝	7⅝	GlobMar			27	12⅝	12½	12½	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅞	GlobU 1	2.8	9	389	36⅛	35⅞	36	+ ⅛
20⅝	15	GldWFn .90	5.0	3	40	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	15⅛	GoldW pf.70	4.4		31	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
29	18¾	Goodrh 1.32	6.0	6	89	22½	22	22	— ⅜
21⅝	15⅛	Goodyr 1.30	7.6	7	441	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
20¼	13⅛	GordJw .52	2.7	6	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
34¼	23¾	Gould 1.36	4.6	8	122	29⅞	29⅛	29⅝	— ¼
34⅝	23½	Gould pf1.35	4.7		2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	
30¾	23⅝	Grace 1.60	6.4	7	447	28¼	27⅝	28⅛	— ½
33	26½	Graingr .76	2.4	13	17	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ¼
15⅝	13	Granitvl 1	7.7	5	1063	13½	13	13	— ⅜
24	15⅞	GrayDr 1	4.1	6	55	u24⅛	23½	24⅛	+ ⅜
11½	7⅛	GtAtPc .20e	2.5	62	131	8⅛	8	8	
24¼	22¾	GtLkD .80e	7.4	6	19	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ½
34⅜	22⅝	GNrn 1.50e	4.5	17	13	23½	23	23	
29⅝	23⅝	GtNonk 1.20	4.1	0	53	29⅝	28⅝	29	— ⅜
25½	18¼	GlWFn 1	4.2	5	480	24	23¾	24	+ ⅛
22⅝	16⅛	GGland 1.08	5.5	12	11	19⅝	19½	19½	— ½
15½	12	Greyh 1.04	7.4	0	293	14½	13⅝	14	
1⅝	9-16	Greyhnd wt			52	1⅛	1	1	
18⅝	0½	GrowC .40b	4.3	6	52	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅝	Grumn 1.20	6.5	5	98	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
20⅝	13½	Guardin .32	1.6	9	39	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅜
14⅝	18	GlWstn .64	4.6	5	870	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
35½	29	GlW pf2.50	7.5		5	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
2¾	1¾	GMR Pr			18	2⅛	2	2	
30⅝	23	GulfOil 1.90	7.9	6	1565	24¾	23⅝	24	+ ⅜
19⅛	8⅛	GulfRes .25	2.4	22	100	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
23¼	14	GulfR pf1.30	7.2		3	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16¼	GulfR pf1.40	9.3		23	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
14⅝	12¾	GlfStUt 1.24	9.6	8	233	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
57	49	GlfSU pf4.40	8.7	z100	50½	50½	50½	+1½	
16⅝	12⅞	GulfUtl .80	5.2	7	111	15⅝	15	15⅝	
11⅝	5⅞	Gullon .30	2.7	12	128	11¼	10⅝	11¼	+ ⅛
		H—H—H—H							
3⅞	2⅝	HMW			11	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
41¼	34⅝	HackW 3	8.5	0	9	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
25⅛	18⅝	HalFB 1	4.1	11	14	24⅛		24⅛	
24	18¼	HallPrt .80a	3.3	9	2	u24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛

هكذا من الأصل

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds

Amev 8-87	96.75 97.75
Ashland 7½-82	97.00 98.00
Australia 8¾-83	99.00 100.00
Australia 8¾-91	99.75 100.75
Australia 8¾-92	93.50 94.50
BTokyo 7¾-84	95.00 96.00
Barclays 8½-92	96.50 97.50
BChyd. 7¾-85	93.50 94.50
Bell Can 7¾-87	95.00 96.00
BFCE 8¼-83	100.00 (81.00
Brazil 9¼-84	98.75 99.75
Brit Gas 9-81	101.50 102.50
BrokenHill 8-85	95.25 96.25
Cec Berm. 8¾-84	98.75 99.75
Can NatlR 8¾-86	96.75 97.75
Charbonnes 8¾-81	99.25 100.25
Cityinvest 8¾-84	98.50 99.50
Cons Food 7¾-91	93.50 94.50
Conoco 8-86	99.50 100.50
Cutler Ham 8-87	96.75 97.75
EEC 8¼-82	99.00 100.00
EEC 7¾-84	95.25 96.25
ECS 8¾-81	100.25 101.25
ECS 8¾-97	94.75 95.75
EIB 8¾-83	99.00 100.00
EIB 8-84	98.00 99.00
EIB 8¾-92	98.25 99.25
Elf Aquit. 8¼-85	97.00 98.00
EMI 9¼-89	98.00 99.00
Ericsson 8½-89	96.25 97.25
Esso 8-86 now	101.00 102.00
Euroliner 8½-83	99.75 100.75
Fiat 8-82	96.00 97.00
First Chic 7-80	97.50 98.50
Gelsenkirchen 8½-87	94.00 95.00
Gould 9¾-83	101.25 102.25
GulfWestn 8¼-84	98.50 99.50
Hamersley 8½-84	98.50 99.50
Home Oil 9¾-86	101.75 102.75
CI 8¼-87	97.00 98.00
IE Cndo 9-82	101.75 102.75
IJ Overseas 9-83	99.50 100.50
Kidde W. 8½-85	97.25 98.25
Lockums 8-83	97.50 98.50
Manitoba 8¾-83	100.50 101.50
Michelin 9¼-86	101.25 102.25
Midld Intl 8¾-86	99.00 (00.00
Montreal 9¼-83	100.75 (01.75
NCBoard 8-87	94.50 95.50
NatWest 9-86	99.50 100.50
NBrunswick 9-83	100.25 101.25
NBrunswick 8-84	97.25 98.25
NZealand 9¼-82	101.25 102.25
NZealand 8¾-83	99.75 100.75
NrgKombk 8½-91	96.75 97.75
Norskhyd 8½-92	96.00 97.00
Norwav 8½-81	100.00 101.00
Occidental 9¾-83	102.50 103.50
Offsh Min 8¼-85	97.50 98.50
Ontario 9-83	100.50 101.50
OntarioHyd 8-87	94.50 95.50
ProvSaskat 8¾-86	99.00 100.00
QuebProv 8½-81	99.50 100.50
QuebProv 9-83	99.75 100.75
Ralston 7½-87	96.75 97.75
SaabScania 8½-89	93.75 94.75
S.A.S. 8-85	95.50 96.50
Shell 8-86	99.75 100.75
Shell 7½-87	96.25 97.25
Singer 8¾-82	100.00 101.00
Bind 8¾-88	100.75 101.75
Sweden 8¼-87	95.50 96.50
SwedstCo. 7¾-82	96.25 97.25
TMov 7¾-87	93.75 94.75
Textron 7¾-87	95.50 96.50
Transocean 8-86	99.75 100.75
Transocean 7½-87	96.50 97.50
UnOil 7½-87	97.00 98.00
Utah 8-87	97.50 98.50
Vwagen 7¾-87	94.50 95.50
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	93.00 94.00

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	87.50 89.00
Ashland 5-88	94.00 96.00
Beatrice 6¼-91	113.00 114.00
Beatrice 4½-92	98.50 100.50
Beecham 6¾-92	97.50 98.50
Borden 6¾-91	106.00 108.00
Borden 5-92	99.000 101.00
BroadHole 4¾-87	77.50 79.00
Carnation 4-88	77.00 79.00
Chevron 5-88	136.00 (38.00
Chrysler 4¾-88	67.00 69.00
Chrysler 5-88	68.50 70.50
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	105.00 106.50
Cummint 6¼-86	98.00 100.00
Dartind 4¾-87	81.00 83.00
EastKodak 4½-86	83.00 85.00
Ford 6-86	98.00 100.00
Ford 5-88	88.00 90.00
Genelec 4¼-87	85.00 87.00
GenFoods 4¾-82	91.00 93.00
Gillette 4¾-82	86.50 88.50
Gillette 4¾-87	77.00 79.00
GulfWestn 5-86	87.50 89.00
Honeywell 6-86	88.00 90.00
ICI 6¾-97	88.50 90.00
INA 6-97	95.50 97.00
ISE 6¾-89	92.00 94.00
Jusco 6-92	108.00 109.00
Komatsu 7¼-90	122.00 123.50
Mitsui 7¼-90	116.75 117.75
MorganJP 4¼-87	100.00 102.00
Nabisco 5¼-88	181.00 183.00
OwensIll 4½-87	118.00 120.00
PennevJC 4½-87	78.50 80.00
Phillamp 4¾-83	94.00 96.00
RCA 5-88	84.00 86.00
Revlon 4¾-83	136.00 138.00
Revlon 4¼-87	116.00 118.00
Sperry 4¼-88	92.00 94.00
Squibb 4¼-87	81.50 83.50
Texaco 4½-88	81.00 83.00
UB8 4½-87	132.50 134.50
UnCarb 4¾-82	94.00 96.00
WarnLamb 4½-87	83.50 85.50
WarnLamb 4¼-88	77.00 79.00
Xerox 5-88	79.00 81.50

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 1401

	Med.	Loms.
Mon	99.61	93.63
Previous	99.62	93.66

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

May 22, 1978

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:

—(d) (Bearbond	SF 779.80
—(d) Cambor	SF 720.00
—(d) (Grabor	SF 620.00
—(d) (Stockbor	SF 745.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:

—(d) CSF Fund	SF 18.43
—(d) Crossborder Fund	SF 4.23
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 8.06

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT. (CI) (Ltd.:

—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 5.13
—(w) Intl'l High Interest Trust	$ 1.00
—(w) High Interest Sterling	1.00

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

—(w) Capital Intl'l	$ 36.93
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	8.83
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$26.33

CREDIT SUISSE:

—(d) (Actions Suisses	$ 287.75
—(d) Conasec	SF 436.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 67.75
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 60.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 76.25
—(d) Uissec	SF 479.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 114.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

—(d) Concentra	DM 20.20
—(d) Intl'l Rentenfond	DM 71.70

FIDELITY (BERMUDA):

—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 25.55
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$98.34
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 21.13
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 44.23
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 14.01

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

—(w) Berry Poc. Fd. Ltd.	$ 40.86
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 7.07

JARDINE FLEMING:

—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$68.18
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 13.40

LLOYDS INV MGT PO Box (79 GENEVA 11

—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF371.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 320.50

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS ltd.:

—(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	$ 85.89
—(w) Sterling Fund	$ 124.05
—(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 13.60

SOFIO GROUPE GENEVA

—(r) Parten Sw. R Est	SF 1.547.00
—(r) Securiswiss	SF 1,019.00

SWISS BANK CORP:

—(d) America-Valor	SF 369.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 54.50
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 406.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 233.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 75.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 77.26

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

—(d) Amca U.S. Sh	SF 24.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 46.75
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 70.00
—(d) Eurit-Europe Sh	SF 199.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 97.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 56.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 73.00
—(d) Rometa-Invest	SF 257.00
—(d) Salit South Afr Sh	SF 120.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 189.50

UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt

—(d) Allgemeinfonds	DM 13.20
—(d) Europafonds	DM 26.70
—(d) Unifonds	DM 18.00
—(d) Unirenta	DM 42.05
—(d) Unispecial I	DM 67.39

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$7.06
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 7.49
(w) Austral. Select Fd.	$ 1.52
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 128.25
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.23*
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF 1,346.00
(d) Caribbo Open-End Fund	$ 175.91
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.89
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 993.86
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.53
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$14.20
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$ 9.64
(w) D.G.C.	$ 41.22
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.)	$ 0.47
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 15.25
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$14.34
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,093.00
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 3,606.40
(w) First Intern'l Fund	$ 184.00
(d) First Nat'l City Fund	$ 28.31
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 1,567.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 60.25
(d) Frandisia	$ 10.19
(d) Frankt. Trust Interzins	DM 44.42
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.)	$ 0.47
(w) Future Australia Fd	Aus.$ 9.05
(w) Tyndall-Guardian Nth Am.	$ 9.45
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$ 225.01
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet	$ 27.15
(d) Icafund	$ 9.77
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 8.84
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 138.18
(w) Interselex Poc. Fund	FB 6,232.00
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 23.75
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 5.86
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 38.93
(i) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$ 8.53
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$7.51
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$ 22.90
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 60.38
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 32.85
(d) KB Income Fund	LF (,632.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$ 11.66
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$ 30.04
(i) (Leverage Cap. Hold	$ 36.26
(w) Luxfund	$ 22.84
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.	$ 43.34
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 9.78
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ 8.89
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 2.21
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 15.57
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.81
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 5.50
(w) N.A.N.F.	$ 60.09
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 25.79
(d) Renta Fund	LF 1,845.00
(d) Rentinvest	LP 871.00
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 10.25
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 66.90
( ) Share Realty N.V.	$ 15.51
( ) Share International N.V.	$ 4.68
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 108.70
(w) Soros Fund	$ 476.44
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 9.98
(w) Tokyo Poc. Hold (Sea)	$ 38.41
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 48.59
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 29.18
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 2.59
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd	$ 181.34
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd	$ 18.69
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 6.01
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 436.58
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 60.36
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 4,816.95

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; * — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; L F — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; o — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $18 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemptn price - Ex-Coupon.

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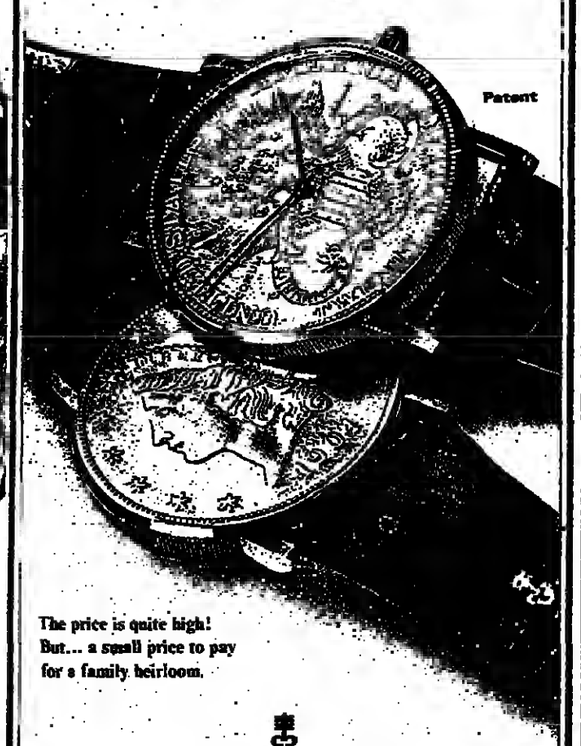
You will treasure our ultra-thin watch in an authentic gold coin.



The price is quite high! But... a small price to pay for a family heirloom.

CORUM
Artisans d'Horlogerie Fine

At the finest jewellers. For a full-colour brochure write to CORUM 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds Switzerland.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

(Continued From Page 10)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $ Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
31¼	24½	NCan pfT.50	4.8	8	u31¼	30½	31¼	+	⅞	
21⅝	(5½	NtChem .56	2.7	13	(62	21¼	21	—	¼	
18⅝	11¾	NtChyL .60	4.5	167	99	13⅝	13	—	⅛	
31¾	24½	NIDstr 1.68	5.4	5	47	31¼	31	—	⅛	
24⅝	20⅛	NatOlst (.70	7.4	7	81	22⅝	22⅝	+	¼	
29⅛	23⅝	NatFG 2.24	9.8	6	(7	24⅝	24⅛	+	½	
27¾	24¾	NFG pf 2.30	9.1		18	25⅝	25⅝	+	¼	
18¾	13⅝	NatGyp 1.20	6.6	7	179	18⅝	18½			
4¼	2¾	NatHom			40	3½	3⅜			
28⅝	17⅝	NMdCr .56	2.0	11	158	27⅝	27½			
24⅝	(5	NMedE .50b	2.3	9	95	22⅝	21¾	—	⅝	
22⅝	15⅛	NAlmeSv .56	3.3	17	22	17	16¾	(-¾	—1	
38½	19⅝	NtPrest 1.50	7.1	6	84	21¾	21	21	—	¾
27½	15⅛	NtSemic		18	770	26¼	25½	26½	+	¾
(6½	12⅛	NSvcInd .86	5.5	8	9	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	+	¼
21½	16	NStand 1.16	5.8	7	20	20	19⅝	20	+	⅛
67⅝	36¾	NBrch 1.18	1.8	15	3	64½	64¼	64¼		
39⅝	29	NatlSti 2.50	7.7	(1	165	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+	⅛
6¼	3⅝	NatTea			8	20	5¼	5	5¼	+	⅛
45	31⅛	Natom 1.80	4.3	5	344	43½	41¾	42¼	+	½
30⅛	23⅛	Natm pfI.60	5.6		220	29¼	28½	28¾	+	⅜
23⅝	12½	Neptune .54	2.8	12	112	19	18⅝	19	+	½
24½	20¾	NevPw 2	8.9	6	69	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+	¼
21	18⅛	NevP pfI.74	9.4		z500	18⅝	18¼	18½	+	⅜
25¾	22¾	NevP pfZ.30	10.		z720	23⅝	d22⅝	23	—	¼
22½	28	NevP pfI.95	9.7		2	20⅛	20	20⅛		
24¾	21¼	NEngE) 1.94	9.0	8	35	21½	21⅜	21⅛		
18⅝	15⅝	NEnGE 1.44	9.1	7	36	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	—	⅛
31½	28⅛	NEnP pfZ.76	9.6		2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+	¼
36⅝	31¼	NEngT 2.88	8.6	8	16	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—	⅜
21¾	17¾	NYSEG 1.68	9.1	7	78	18¾	18⅛	18⅝	+	½
46	39	NYS pf 3.75	9.4		z100	40	40	40	+1	
103	92	NYS pf 8.80	9.6		z140	93	92	92	—	½
26	22¾	NYS pf 2.12	9.1		2	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+	⅜
29⅝	15⅛	Newhall .56	2.2	11	7	26¼	26	26	—	¼
25⅛	15½	Newm1 .80	4.1	244	x191	20⅝	19⅛	19½	—	⅜
78	64⅝	Newt pf 4.50	6.5		x1	69¼	69¼	69¼	+	⅜
9⅛	5½	Newark		8	67	8¾	8½	8½	—	¼
17¼	13¾	NiaMP 1.34	9.7	8	178	14	13¾	13⅞		
44½	36½	NiaMp 3.40	9.6		z118	37½	36½	37½	+1	
122	108½	NiMpf 11.75	11.		z70	111¼	111¼	111¼		
115	105¼	NiMpf 10.60	18.		z30	106	106	106	—1	
92	79½	NiaMpf 7.72	9.7		z100	79½	79½	79½		
11¼	9¼	NiapSh 1e	9.9		57	10⅛	18⅛	18⅛		
33⅝	28½	Nicor 2.40	8.2	8	109	29¼	28¾	29¼	+	⅜
33⅝	28¼	Nicor pfI.90	6.6		1	29	29	29	+	⅜
33¾	25⅛	NorNW 1.84	7.1	11	741	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	—	⅛
25⅛	19⅝	Nortin 1.60	7.2	5	45	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+	¼
31¼	19	Norris 1.24	5.0	6	162	25⅛	24⅝	25	+	⅛
29	18⅛	NACool .50	2.4	15	118	21¼	21	21¼		
5⅛	3	NoAMfg			26	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		
33½	24⅝	NoAPhil 1.50	5.2	6	25	28⅞	28¾	28¾	—	¼
7¾	3⅞	NoCAir .16	2.3	7	130	7	6⅝	7	+	¼
29¾	15-16	NoCeAir wi			83	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	NoestUt 1.02	10.	8	299	(0¼	18	18⅛		
13⅝	10	NCalSL .50	4.0	4	38	12½	12¼	12½	+	¼
21¼	(6⅝	NIndPS 1.50	8.9	9	190	17⅛	16¾	16⅞	+	⅛
46⅛	34⅝	NorNGs 2.48	5.9	6	86	41¼	40⅝	40⅝		
30½	23⅝	NoSPw 2.06	8.5	8	359	24⅞	24	24¼	—	¼
41	22½	NorTel .72	2.7	9	464	27⅞	26½	26½	—1⅜	
6¼	2½	Nthgate .25e	5.7		8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝		
35¼	18⅝	Nortro 1.60	4.8	7	x393	33¾	31½	33⅛	+1⅛	
29¾	19	NwstAirl .75	2.6	6	280	28¾	27⅞	28¾	+	⅝
28	21⅛	NwlBcp 1.04	4.0	8	190	27¼	26¼	26¼	—	¾
43⅞	33⅛	NwlEnr 2.40	7.1	6	29	34	33¾	33¾	+	⅛
43¼	33	NwEn ct2.40	7.2	6	4	33⅝	33¼	33⅝	+	⅛
69	47	NwInd 3.50	5.3	8	137	67	66¼	66⅝	—	⅛
45½	25¼	NwInd wi			9	43½	43¼	43⅝	—	¼
13⅝	10⅞	NwMLI 1e	8.8	(3	19	11⅝	(1¼	(1¾	+	⅛
33½	22⅝	NwStW 1.20	3.7	11	22	33	32½	32½	—	⅛
47¾	32	Norton 2	4.5	8	67	45	44	44⅛	—	⅞
21⅝	16¾	NorSim .76b	3.7	9	533	20½	20⅛	20⅛	+	⅛
48	38	NortS pfI.60	3.5		9	45½	45½	45½	—(¼	
40½	(9	Nucor .40	1.0	8	54	38¾	38¼	38¼	+	¼
			—	O	—O	—O	—			
19¼	14½	OKC 1.20	6.8	18	23	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—	⅛
34⅝	11½	Oakind .50	1.5	49	x120	33¼	32⅝	33	—	½
72	26	Oak pf (.75	2.5		xT	69	69	69	—2½	
28	14⅛	OaklaP 1.12	5.9	18	9	19	19	19	+	⅛
31½	19⅛	OcciPet 1.25	4.8	9	1555	26	25⅛	26	+	¾
16⅝	8⅛	OcciPet wi			239	12⅝	12¼	12¾	+	¼
49⅝	33	OcciP pfZ.16	5.1		4	42⅝	41⅞	42⅝	+	½
100¼	63¾	OcciP pfJ.60	4.5		(	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	—2	
97¼	62⅝	OcciP pf 4	4.9		15	83	82	82		
28½	25¾	OcciP pfZ.50	9.7		6	26	25⅞	25⅞	+	½
25⅛	22¼	OcciP pfZ.12	9.6		226	22¼	d22⅛	22⅛	—	⅜
21¾	17¾	Ogden 1.40	5.0	5	48	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+	⅛
45	33	Ogdn pfI.87	4.3		2	43¼	43	43	—(	
21⅛	17½	OhioEd 1.76	9.8	18	304	18	17⅞	17⅞	+	⅛
48½	41	OhEd pfJ.90	9.1		z18	43	43	43	+	⅛
54	45	OhEd pfK.40	9.5		z240	46½	45	46½	+1⅛	
104	90	OhEd pfB.64	9.3		z20	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝		
92¼	80	OhP pf 8.04	18.		z360	80¼	80	80		
91	75½	OhP pfB7.60	9.5		z3270	79⅝	77½	79⅝	+3⅝	
134	118	OhP pfA 14	12.		z30	119½	119	119	+	⅛
134	117	OhP pfF 14	12.		z50	119½	119¼	119¼		
93¼	88½	OhP pfO7.76	9.6		z260	80½	88½	80½	—	⅛
19½	17	OklaGE 1.54	8.8	8	83	17⅝	17⅝	17½	—	½
11¼	9¾	OkGE pfL.00	8.8		z50	18	18	(8	+	¼
23⅞	18	OklaNG 1.60	6.8	7	118	u24	33½	23⅝	+	⅜
20¼	13⅝	Olin .88	5.4	7	95	16⅛	(6¼	16⅛		
38⅝	23½	Olinkrft 1.70	3.6	8	74	33¾	32⅝	33¾	+	¾
25½	14⅝	Omark .88	3.6	8	11	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+	⅛
22¾	12⅞	Oneida .84	3.6	8	x7	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+	¾
13⅝	9¾	Oneitka .84	7.6	12	13	11⅛	11	11⅛	+	⅛
16¾	15	OranRk 1.44	9.2	9	32	15⅝	18½	15⅝	+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Orange .20	2.6		49	7⅝	7¾	7¾		
25¾	(8¾	OutMar 1.40	6.8	12	22	20½	20⅛	20½		
20	16½	OutletCo 1	3.8	7	23	26	25¼	26	+	½
18½	10¾	OverhDr .70	4.2	7	23	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	+	½
23¾	17½	OvrnTr 1.30	4.8	6	12	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—	⅛
23½	20¾	OverSh .40b	1.4	6	28	28	27½	28	+	½
33⅛	30½	OwenCng .80	2.4	8	558	33½	22¾	33	+	⅜
29¼	(9½	Owenil 1.06	4.9	8	151	21⅞	21⅝	21¾	+	¼
12⅝	7	Oxfrdin .60b	4.9	9	13	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—	⅜
			—	P	—Q	—				
11⅝	7½	PNBMI .78e	8.0	11	52	9¾	9½	9¾		
38½	23¼	PPG 1.72	5.6	18	394	31	30¼	30½	+	⅛
15⅝	7	PSA			17	82	14⅛	14¼	—	⅛
15¼	(2¾	PacAS (.24	9.5		34	13	13	13	—	¼
25½	22⅞	PacGE 2.16	9.2	8	577	23½	23¼	23⅛	+	¼
21⅝	18½	PacLtg 1.80	9.4	8	93	19⅝	(8⅝	19½	+	⅛
46⅝	31⅝	PacLm 1.80	3.9	16	28	u46¾	45¾	46¾	+1	
21¼	18⅝	PNwTe) 1.52	7.1	8	18	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+	⅜
40⅛	26	PacPet .92	2.8	8	42	33¼	33	33		
23¼	20⅛	PacPw 1.00	8.5	8	125	20½	20⅝	20⅝		
18⅝	16	PacTT 1.40	8.5	7	49	16⅝	16¼	16⅝		
79⅝	69¼	PacTT pf 6	8.5		z20	70½	70½	70½	+	½
(4½	10⅝	PacTin .50	6.4	6	4	12⅝	12⅝	12½	—	⅛
9	5¾	PaineW .40	4.6	4	34	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+	⅛
15	13⅛	PalW pfI.30	9.3		5	14⅛	14	14	+	⅛
21⅝	12	PalmBc 1.25	6.8	5	37	21	20⅝	21	+	¼
8	3⅞	Pamlco .12	1.5	12	565	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	—	½
7½	4⅝	PanAm		6	1685	6⅝	6¼	6⅝		
52⅝	38⅛	PanEP 2.60	5.6	8	356	46¾	46⅛	46½	—	¼
19⅝	14⅝	PapIcrt 1b	5.3	9	39	19⅝	18⅞	19	—	⅜
22⅝	15	Parsons 1.36	6.6	9	22	16½	15⅞	16	+	½
57⅞	33¼	ParkDr .40	.7	9	173	54⅛	53⅞	54	—	½
28⅝	20¼	ParHan 1.18	4.2	8	x32	26⅞	26⅛	26½	—	⅜
24¼	15¼	ParkPn .60	2.8	11	34	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝		
17	9½	PatPtl		13	227	11¼	11¼	11⅜	+	½
17½	17	Paylsnw .50	2.8	9	23	u18	17⅝	(8	+	⅜
27½	18¾	Peabdy .24b	1.0	11	153	25	24	24½	+	¼
3	1⅛	PennCenl			728	2⅛	2	2⅛

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

(Continued From Page 11)

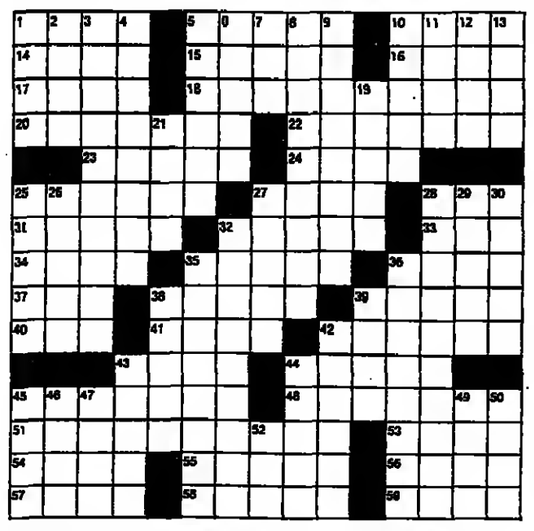
12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge Prev Quot.
22	15⅛	PetInc al	1	4.8		6	21	21	21	—	½
43½	32⅝	Petrie	1.20	2.8	14	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	+	⅛
32¾	25½	Petrolan	.90	2.9	9	25	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜		
28	20¾	PetRs	2.47e	11.		30	22¼	22¼	22¼		
26⅞	21¼	PetRs	pf1.75	7.8		13	22⅜	21¾	22⅜	+	½
33⅜	23⅝	Pfizer	1.20	3.7	12	790	32½	31⅜	32⅛	+	2⅛
31⅞	17⅝	PheloD	.60	3.4	63	758	24¾	24¼	24¾	+	⅜
21¼	18	PhiladEl	1.80	9.9	10	282	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+	⅛
46½	39	PhilE	pf3.80	9.2		120	41½	40⅛	41¼	+1	
51⅛	42¾	PhilE	pf4.20	9.7		210	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	—	⅜
109½	101½	PhilE	pf9.52	9.4		50	101½	101½	101½		
107¾	100	PhilE	pf9.50	9.4		200	101	101	101		
91	00	PhilE	pf7.75	9.7		140	81	079⅝	79⅝	—	⅜
22½	15½	PhiloSub	.96	4.3	8	93	22½	22½	22½	+	⅛
69⅝	53¼	PhilMr	2.05	3.1	11	883	67¼	65¾	67¼	+	¾
7½	5	PhillInd	.24	3.4	7	129	7	6⅞	7	+	¼
13	10½	PhillInd	pf 1	9.0		6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛		
36⅝	26¾	PhilPet	1.20	3.5	9	534	34½	33⅝	33⅝	—	⅛
14¾	8⅝	PhilVH	.60	4.3		x30	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+	⅜
18	15⅝	PledNG	1.44	9.0	6	8	16⅛	16	16	—	¼
8⅛	4⅞	Pier1	.20	2.5	6	48	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—	⅛
41⅝	33½	Pillsbry	1.28	3.4	9	24	37⅞	37¾	37¾		
36⅜	25⅝	Pioneer	1.76	5.8	0	71	30½	30⅛	30⅛		
16¾	9⅜	PionrEl	.17e	1.2	11	5	14⅝	14½	14½	—	½
25½	15⅛	PinevB	1	4.2	9	x169	24	23⅝	23¾	—	¼
25¾	19½	PitnEng	.80a	3.6	10	20	22	22	22	—	¼
29⅞	20½	Pittsin	1.20	5.2	23	519	23⅜	32½	23	+	½
7	3½	PlanRsc		10		329	6⅞	6¾	6¾	—	⅛
18	10⅜	Planirn	.12	.7	17	194	17¼	16¾	17¼	+	⅛
15⅝	6	Playboy	.12	.8	32	1176	u15¾	14¼	15⅝	+	1⅜
20⅜	13⅞	Plessy	1.25e	7.4	9	1	17	17	17	—	¼
25	15	Pneumo		4.3	8	39	23½	23⅜	23⅜	—	⅛
37⅜	23⅝	Polaroid	.60	2.0	14	3570	u47	36⅞	39¼	+2½	
21¾	7⅝	Pndrosa	.30	1.4	10	506	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+	⅜
24⅛	16	PopeTol	1	4.3	5	177	23¾	23⅜	23	—	⅜
25⅝	15	Porlec	.80b	3.7	13	72	22	21⅞	21⅞	—	⅛
79½	70¾	Portr	pl5.50	7.3		z10	75	75	75		
20⅜	18⅜	PortGE	1.78	8.9	11	128	19½	19	19⅛	+	⅛
29½	27	PorG	of2.60	9.5		6	27½	27½	27½		
38¾	23⅝	Pollich	1	3.2	0	148	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+	⅜
16⅝	14⅜	PolmEl	1.34	9.2	0	x144	14¾	d14⅜	14½	—	½
25	9	PolEl	of.50	9.0		z10	49¾	49¾	49¾	+	½
87⅝	72½	PrecCp	3	3.9	14	285	86⅝	85¾	86⅝	+	1
12	0	PredRsh	.44	3.9	9	34	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜	—	½
21	16⅝	Preler	1.40	5.4	28	12	26¼	26	26	—	⅜
20¼	15⅞	PSvCol	1.46	8.8	10	169	16⅞	16	16⅜	+	⅜
26½	22	PGCol	of2.10	9.1		1	23	23	23	—	¼
31⅞	25	PSInd	2.16	0.4	0	71	25¼	25½	25¼	+	¼
15	12¼	PSWst	al 1.08	8.9		z100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	—	⅜
22½	17⅝	PSWst	1.84	9.7	7	168	19½	19¼	19¼		
22¼	21¼	PBNH	pf2.75	10.		z100	27¼	27¼	27¼		
23⅜	19¼	PSvNM	1.60	8.5	7	128	19⅜	19½	19⅜	+	¼
26⅛	21½	PSvEG	2.12	9.2	0	267	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+	⅜
17¼	15¼	PSEG	pf1.40	9.3		2	15¼	d15⅛	15⅛	—	⅛
52	47	PSEG	pf4.18	8.5		z200	49	47½	49	+1	
29	25⅞	PSEG	pf2.43	9.1		1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+	¼
96½	84	PSEG	pf7.20	9.1		z100	85	d85	85	—	1
96½	85	PSEG	pf8.08	9.4		z40	85	85	85		
93½	81	PSEG	pf7.40	8.8		z100	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	+	½
9⅜	4¾	Publick	.321	4.3		28	7⅜	7⅜	7½	—	⅛
7⅜	3¼	Pueblo		14		222	u 7⅜	7⅜	7⅜		
6⅜	3¼	PR Cem				4	1	5⅞	5⅞	—	⅛
18⅜	16	PoSPL	1.40	9.0	10	60	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		
33½	24	Pullmn	1.40	4.5	11	52	31¼	30⅞	31¼	+	⅛
18	15	Purex	1.08	6.2	9	61	17½	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛
24⅝	20½	Purex	pf1.35	6.1		1	22½	22½	22½	—	½
4⅛	2¼	PurlinFa			6	22	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		
26	19⅜	Puroltr	1.24	4.9	16	89	25⅜	25¼	25¼	—	⅜
25½	20	QuakO	1.04	4.2	9	157	25	24¾	24⅞	—	⅛
17⅛	13½	QuakStO	.88	5.7	11	227	15½	15⅛	15½	+	½
28⅜	18¾	Quanex	1.32	4.7	7	43	u28⅞	28⅛	28⅜		
9⅛	4⅞	Questor	.20	2.1	17	197	u 9½	8⅞	9⅜	+	⅜
24¼	21¾	QuestprIA	2	9.3		6	21½	d21½	21½	—	¼
				—	R	—R	—				
32⅛	22⅝	RCA	1.40	4.8	9	582	28⅞	28	28⅞	+	⅞
76	59¾	RCA	pf 4	5.9		1	67½	67½	67½	—	⅛
17½	11⅜	RTE	.60	3.6	9	22	16½	16¼	16½		
12¾	9	RLC	.44	2.5	5	54	12⅝	12⅛	12½	—	⅛
16⅜	13⅛	RalsPur	.50	3.1	11	319	16	15⅝	16	+	⅛
6⅜	3⅛	Ramad	.12e	2.0	18	472	6	5¾	6	+	⅛
23¾	15¼	Ranco	1.04	4.0	7	10	21¾	21½	21¾	+	¼
10	5⅜	RoaAm	.20e	1.9	5	533	u11	9⅜	10⅜	+1	
33¼	22	RoaA	pf2.25	6.0		11	u35	32¾	34¼	+1	
38	26¼	RoaA	pf 3	7.8		11	u38½	37½	38½	+	½
34⅜	27⅛	Robin	1.50b	4.7	4	14	31¼	31¼	31¼	+	⅛
28⅜	18½	Rayrnnd		4.0	6	287	25	24½	24¾	+	⅛
47¾	28	Raythn	1.20	2.7	11	436	44¼	43¾	44⅛	+	¼
27⅞	18⅜	ReadBal	1	3.8	8	92	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜		
22⅜	19½	RllRel	2.18e	11.	9	8	20	19⅞	20	+	⅛
6¼	2⅜	Redman		6		103	5⅞	5⅜	5¼		
10⅜	7⅜	ReeceCp	.60	6.3	0	60	9⅞	9½	9½	—	⅛
22⅛	20⅜	ReevsB	1.60	6.6	5	7	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+	¼
20⅛	13¼	ReichCh	.74	4.7	10	67	15⅞	15¼	15⅜	+	½
37⅜	27⅛	ReinEl	1.30	3.6	18	449	36¼	35½	35⅞	+	⅛
24¼	19¾	ReinGo	1.20	3.7	5	1250	32¼	32⅛	32⅜	—	½
52¾	34½	ReiG	pl2.20	4.4		107	50¼	50	50¼	+	¼
21	24	ReiG	pf 2.60	10.		6	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞		
29¼	26½	ReIn	pl2.68	9.9		6	21	26⅞	27	+	⅛
20	7	ReoCp	.20e	1.1	7	20	18⅛	17⅞	18		
25	17⅞	RepFnS	1.50	6.1	5	10	24¾	24⅜	24¾		
2⅞	1½	ReoMip				5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
30⅞	31¾	RepSil	1.60	6.0	8	x341	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+	⅜
37	26¼	RepTex	1.32	3.6	9	229	36¼	36	36⅛		
21⅜	12¼	ResvOil	.24	1.5	15	866	19⅜	18	15⅜	+	⅜
26⅛	22¼	RsOil	pf1.75	6.8		130	25⅜	24¾	25⅜	+1	
26½	15⅜	ReveoD	.52	2.1	12	67	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	—	¼
17¼	10½	Revere				7	70	15⅞	15⅜		15⅞
48⅞	36⅞	Revlon	1.10	2.3	14	379	47⅜	46	47⅜	+	⅛
16½	10¾	Reshom	.50	3.2	11	102	15⅜	15⅜	15½	—	¼
31¼	15¼	Rexnrd	.88	4.4	7	155	20⅛	19¾	20	+	⅛
70⅜	52¼	Reynin	3.50	5.8	8	207	60½	59⅞	60⅜	+	⅜
83¾	56½	Reyin	pl2.25	3.3		1	67½	67½	67½	—	½
42¾	24½	ReyMil	1.50	4.6	9	177	33	32½	32¾	—	¼
22¼	12⅞	RichCo	1.10	5.4	6	47	20¾	20⅛	20⅜	—	⅜
27⅜	18¾	RichMer	.90	3.3	10	415	26¼	25	26	—	¼
22¼	17	RiegelT	1.50	7.5	5	68	20	19⅞	20	+	⅛
30	20¾	RioGron	.80	3.6	7	140	27	26½	27	+	⅛
17¾	12¾	RioGr	pl.80	5.3		5	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+	⅛
24⅜	13¼	RiteAid	.42	1.9	11	352	22⅝	22¼	22½	+	⅛
25⅜	18⅜	Robshw	1.20	4.9	11	23	24⅞	24½	24½	—	⅜
32⅜	21⅛	Robtsn	1.70	5.4	10	12	31¼	31	31¼		
12	9⅛	Robins	.32	2.8	19	365	11½	11⅛	11⅜	+	⅛
21½	17⅝	RochG	1.400	7.9	8	48	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅛
17⅞	14⅜	RochTl	1.24	7.9	7	9	15⅞	15¾	15¾		
13¾	10⅞	Rockwr	.88	6.8	5	14	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—	¼
37½	27¾	Rockwl	2.20	6.5	7	119	33⅝	33½	33⅝		
91	69½	RkInt	pl4.75	5.7		3	83¼	82	83¼	—	¼
50	28	RohmH	1.28	3.7	10	27	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	+	⅛
16¾	15⅜	RohrInd		1.3	13	237	14⅜	14	14	—	⅜
21½	14¾	Rollins	.60	3.1	10	106	19½	19⅛	19½		
4¾	2⅝	Ronson				72	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+	⅛
29⅜	22⅛	Roper	1.60	6.1	6	x28	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+	⅜
17⅜	10⅛	Rorer	.66	3.8	16	1413	u17⅞	17¼	17⅜		
25⅜	17⅞	Rosario	.50a	2.5	14	62	20⅜	20	20¼	—	⅛
17	12¼	Rowan			18	360	u17¼	16⅜	17	+	⅜
21½	15⅞	RC Cos	1	5.3	9	83	19	18⅜	18⅜		
60⅜	53	RoyID	4.25e	7.4	6	237	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+	⅜
32¼	21½	Rubbrm	.76	2.4	14	215	31¼	31⅜	31⅜	—	⅜
14¼	10⅛	RussTop	.88	7.0	9	28	12⅝	12⅜	13⅛	+	⅛
31½	13⅛	RyderS	.60	2.9	7	x2691	21	20⅛	20⅜	—	⅛
				—	S	—S	—				
0⅜	3⅛	SCA	.35f	4.3	17	969	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+	⅜
25⅞	15⅛	SCM	1	5.2	5	347	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+	⅛
14¼	4	SPSTec	.40	3.1	19	80	13¼	12¾	12¾	—	⅛
33⅜	22½	Sabine	.56	2.2	12	x14	25⅝	25⅜	25⅛	+	½
10	4⅞	Saladin	.20	1.9	11	381	u10½	9⅜	10⅜	+	⅜
48½	35⅜	Saleway	2.20	5.4	10	x298	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	—	⅛
16⅜	9⅞	SagaCp	.44	3.8	9	73	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+	⅜
34⅜	25⅛	SJoMn	1.36	5.0	10	x58	26⅜	25⅞	26½	+	⅜
13⅞	12⅛	StJoL P	1.20	9.1		4	12⅛	13	13⅛	+	¼
47¼	37⅞	SILSoF	2.50	6.1	7	14	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	—	¼
12¼	11	SPaul	1.02e	9.1		60	11⅜	11¼	11¼		
35⅜	25½	StResP	1.72	5.9	9	58	29½	29⅛	29⅛	—	⅜
8⅜	6⅛	Saloni	.40	5.1	5	33	0	7⅜	7⅜		
27	14⅛	Sambos	.60	2.9	13	1565	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+	⅜
14⅜	13¾	SDieGE	1.36	9.1	6	395	15	14⅜	14⅞	—	⅛
12⅜	7⅜	SJuanR	.991	8.6	18	64	12	11½	11½	—	½
21⅞	11	Sanders			9	214	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+	⅜
42½	33⅜	SFeInd	2.20	6.0	7	63	37	36⅜	36⅜	—	⅛
11½	9⅛	SFeIn	pl.50	5.0		6	10	10	10	—	⅛
32½	22¾	SFeInt	.60	1.9	0	x758	31½	29	21⅛	+1¾	
10	13⅛	SptWel	.72	4.1	0	4	17½	17½	17½		
7⅛	3¼	SaulRE			4	49	6	5⅜	5⅜	—	⅛
4⅞	2⅜	SavASla			16	19	4¼	4¼	4¼		
9½	5⅛	SavOnD	.32	3.4	8	79	9⅜	9	9⅜		
12½	9¾	SaveIP	1b	8.2	5	9	12¼	12⅛	13¼	+	⅛
14	14	SaveA	1.34	5.7	18	31	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	—	½
14⅛	11⅛	SavE	pf1.28	10.		1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝		
24¾	11⅜	SavBM	.40	1.7	7	459	23⅜	22⅝	23⅜	+	⅛
6⅜	3¾	Saxon			10	105	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
7¼	4	Schaefer				48	5¼	5½	5½	+	½
30½	26¼	SchrPla	1.24	3.6	11	761	34¼	33⅜	34⅛	+	⅜
16¾	10¼	Schlitz	.40	2.6	42	1866	15½	14⅝	15½	—1¼	
70¼	60⅛	Schlmb	1.10	1.4	16	663	76¾	74¾	76⅜	+2	
21½	16⅛	SCOA	.90	4.4	6	x30	21½	20½	20½	—	⅜
7⅜	5⅜	ScalLod	.36r	6.1		69	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	+	¼
22⅜	22⅜	ScotPat	1.40	4.4	9	101	u22¼	22	22	—	¼
40⅜	22⅛	ScottFor	1	2.5	10	74	u40½	40⅛	40⅜	+	⅛
17⅜	12⅜	ScotP	.76	4.6	10	x1001	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+	⅜
19	8⅛	Scotty's	.32	1.7	10	31	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+	⅛
23½	10⅜	Scovill	1.40	6.5	7	93	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛		
8⅛	5⅞	Scudder			17	46	8⅜	0⅛	8⅜		
15¼	14⅛	SeaCA	pf1.46	10.		7	14½	14⅜	14⅜		
36⅜	19	SeaCont	.20	.9	9	194	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	+	⅜
39⅜	28⅛	SeaCt	2.20	7.2	5	229	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+	⅛
12¼	3	SeaWA	.30	2.6	6	130	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		
40⅞	32⅜	Seatst	1.44	2.8	0	11	38⅜	30¼	38¼	—	¼
26	25⅜	Seatst	wi			2	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+	⅛
26⅛	19¼	Seagrm	.92	3.6	11	74	26	25½	25⅜	+	⅜
14⅜	8⅜	Seagrv	.17e	1.2	8	27	u15	14½	14⅜	+	¼
25	14¼	SealPw	1	4.4	8	x52	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+	⅛
15	10⅞	SearleG	.52	3.6		434	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	+	⅛
32⅜	22	Sears	1.12a	4.5	10	x2401	25¼	24½	25⅛	+	⅜
15⅜	7⅜	SeaIrsln			40	261	11⅜	11⅛	11½	—	½
41⅜	28⅛	Sedco	.52	1.4	9	246	30½	37½	38½	+1	
17⅜	13¼	SelgLt	1.20b	8.6	6	38	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	+	⅛
11⅜	5⅜	SvCoInt	.24	2.3	0	62	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	—	⅛
27½	16⅛	Servmt	1.50	6.1	7	140	24½	24	24½		
11⅜	7⅜	Shaksپr	.40	4.4	8	23	11	10⅞	11		
29½	18	Shaklee	.68	2.5	8	x87	28	27⅜	27⅜		
25⅜	15⅜	Shapell	.10	.4	3	11	24⅜	23⅞	24		
9⅛	5	Sheaff	.36	3.1	7	80	9⅛	8⅞	9		
36⅛	28¼	ShellOil	1.80	5.2	7	266	34½	34	34⅜	+	¼
44⅛	35⅞	ShellT	1.17e	2.9	8	1	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	—	⅜
14⅜	10⅞	ShelGlo	.70	5.2	6	105	13⅜	13⅜	13⅛		
22	18⅜	ShelG	pf1.35	6.5		4	21	20⅜	20⅜	—	⅜
19⅛	15¾	ShelG	pf1.40	7.9		3	18	17⅜	17⅜	—	⅜
35⅜	19⅜	Shrwin			66	264	25⅞	25⅛	26⅛	—	⅜
64⅜	49	Shrw	pf 4.40	8.5		z160	51⅛	51	51½	—	½
14⅞	12¾	SierPac	1.10	8.4	7	19	13⅜	12½	13⅛	—	⅛
45⅜	26⅜	Signal	1.36	3.0	0	552	45	43½	44⅞	+	⅜
28¾	30⅜	Signode	1.20	3.8	8	92	34¼	34⅛	34¼		
14½	5½	SimPrac	.20	1.5	11	99	13⅛	13	13⅛	—	⅛
17½	13½	Simm	1.13	8.1	18	75	14	13⅛	13⅜	+	⅜
14⅜	10	SimpPat	.50	3.5	15	908	u14½	14	14¼	+	¼
25¾	17⅞	Singer	.80	3.5	5	139	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	—	⅛
44⅜	36⅛	Singr	pf3.50	9.6		42	37	36⅛	36⅛	—	⅛
26½	10¼	Skaggs	.70	2.9	9	71	34	22⅜	24	+1⅜	
17	11⅛	Skil Co	.40e	2.9	10	22	14⅜	14	14	—	⅛
16⅜	12	Skyline	.40	2.7	11	594	15⅜	15	15	—	⅜
21	13¼	SmithA	1	5.0	5	30	20⅜	20	20	+	¼
40¼	27⅜	SmithIn	.92	2.3	6	200	39⅜	38⅛	39⅜	+	⅜
70⅜	30¼	SmkIn	1.32	1.9	19	338	68⅛	67⅜	68½	+	⅛
20¼	16⅜	SmlnTr	.70	3.9	6	6	18⅛	18	18	—	½
22	16⅜	Smucker	1	5.2	10	30	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+	¼
36⅜	27¾	SnapOn	1.08	3.2	14	48	34⅜	34	34⅛	+	⅛
8⅜	4¾	Sonesta			19	11	8⅜	8¼	8¼		
9⅝	6⅜	SonyCp	.10e	1.3	13	191	7⅜	7½	7½	—	⅛
50	39¼	SouLin	3.85e	8.3	7	4	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜	+	½
21	17⅛	SCEG	1.62	9.3	7	144	17½	17⅜	17½	+	⅛
20¾	17⅜	SpJrIn	1.68	9.0	9	7	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+	⅛
32½	15⅛	Soutdwn	.60	1.9	44	36	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛	+	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	SoetBk	.40	3.0	10	29	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	—	⅛
9⅞	7	SoeIPS	1.371	17.	7	13	8⅜	8	8⅛	+	⅛
27¼	22⅜	SoCoIE	3.24	9.3	7	707	34⅛	33⅜	34⅛	+	⅜
18⅛	15	SouthCo	1.54	9.7	9	1488	16	15⅜	15⅞	+	¼
21⅜	18⅛	SonGE	1.48	7.7	6	x26	18½	10⅛	18¼	+	⅛
37⅞	27⅜	SoNRes	1.05	2.9	8	88	36⅞	36½	36¾	+	¼
39½	36½	SNETel	3.20	8.6	7	14	21	36⅜	21	+	¼
38⅛	31	SouPac	2.40	7.2	8	x183	33⅞	33⅛	33⅛		
60¼	44⅛	SouRy	2.60	5.3	7	249	49¾	49⅜	49⅜	+	⅜
6¾	6	SouRy	pf.50	8.3		2	6	6	6	—	⅛
60⅛	47½	SouRv	pf 3	6.1		1	49½	49½	49½	+	½
26¾	23	SoUnCo	1.68	6.7	8	9	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	—	⅛
27⅞	20½	Soulind	.72	2.6	11	152	27½	27¼	27⅜	+	⅛
46⅞	36⅞	SouRoyl	1	2.3	13	92	43⅞	42⅞	43¼	—	⅛
21⅛	15⅜	SwtAir	.28	1.3	9	154	21½	21⅛	21⅜	+	⅜
28⅛	21⅞	SwtBsh	1.10	3.9	9	30	28	27⅞	28	—	¼
12⅛	7¾	SwsIFor	.30	2.4	4	262	u12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+	⅛
24¼	18¾	SwfPl	pf1.50	6.1		62	u25	24⅜	24⅜	+	⅜
16	13¼	SwfPS	1.20	8.8	7	104	13⅜	13½	13⅜	+	⅜
18	11⅞	SoerIF	.24	2.0	7	50	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	—	⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Spartan	.60	5.2	8	11	11⅜	11½	11½	—	¼
20⅜	15	SperryH	1	5.2	8	258	19⅞	19	19⅛	—	⅜
41	36½	SperyH	pf 3	8.1		3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+	⅛
44	29⅜	SprryR	1.12	3.6	0	899	42⅜	41⅜	42¾	+	⅜
15	12	SpringM	.90	6.4	13	6	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	—	½
29	22⅜

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices May 22

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		— A—A—A —									
6	4	AE Pist	.10e	1.1	15	46	9¼	9⅛		9¼	+ ⅛
6⅝	3⅝	AAR	.40b	3.6	9	12	11			11	
4⅛	3⅛	AAV	.22	5.6	7	17	5⅜	5⅜		5⅜	+ ¼
6½	3⅝	APS	.24	4.4	7	35	8⅛	8⅛		8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅞	8⅜	ASPRO	.44	4.1	7	22	16⅛	15⅝		15⅝	— ⅜
13-16	3-16	ATI				18	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	
8⅝	3⅝	AVC	.60	6.0		13	10	10		10	
27	17	AVX	.32	1.2	12	3	27¼	27		27¼	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	AZL			38	28	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛	+ ¼
3⅝	1⅝	AZL pf	.68	9.1		10	5⅛	5⅛		5⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AbrdMf	.40b	4.1	5	x13	9⅝	9½		9⅝	+ ⅛
1⅝	1⅛	AcmePr			13	22	2⅜	2⅜		2⅜	— ¼
9⅛	4⅝	AcmeU	.22	2.0	15	6	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2	Action			12	24	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	
32⅛	20⅛	ActionCp	.20	2.2	8	66	9⅛	9⅛		9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3⅝	AdamR	.10	1.1	10	35	u 9½	9¼		9½	+ ⅛
13⅝	8⅝	AdobeO	.16	.7	30	15	24⅝	22½		22⅝	—1⅜
1½	1	AegisCp			8	160	2⅜	2⅜		2½	— ⅛
9	4	AeroFlo	.30	2.1	5	2	14⅛	14⅛		14⅛	
1½	1	Aeronca			31	6	5⅛	5⅛		5⅛	— ½
3⅝	2⅝	AffCap	.20e	3.0	4	4	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	+ ½
6⅛	3⅝	AffilHsp	.24	3.1	8	3	7⅝	7⅝		7⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	AfterSix	.28	3.5	6	12	8½	7⅝		7⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	AirAir	.17t	3.4	6	49	u 5	4⅝		5	+ ⅛
3	1	AlbaW	.10e	3.3	9	2	6	3		6	— ½
9⅛	4⅝	AllegCp	wt			5	15	14⅝		14⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	4	AllegA	wfO			5	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	+ ¼
3-16	1-16	AllesA	wtN			5	5-16	5-16		5-16	
22⅛	12⅛	AlpA pf	3	9.5		1	31⅛	31⅛		31⅛	—1⅛
5⅝	4	AltaInT	.36e	6.3	8	40	5⅜	5½		5⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛	1⅝	AltAirT				381	2⅝	2½		2⅝	
4⅛	2	AlzmySt	.20e	2.9	7	x16	7	6⅜		7	+ ⅛
2⅛	1	Alzbaind		18		24	7½	6⅝		6⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	4	AlbmIl	.10e	1.1	5	11	9	8⅝		9	+ ¼
⅛	⅛	AltecCo				429	1⅛	1		1⅛	
12½	7	AlterPd	.50	2.8	8	3	17⅞	17⅞		17⅞	— ⅛
23⅝	8	AmAdd	.20	.6	19	612	u35⅛	33⅝		34⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1	AmAgro			9	16	7⅜	7½		7¼	
4⅛	2	AmBilt	.25	2.9		31	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝	— ½
14	7	AmBrd	wt			29	27⅞	26¼		27⅜	+1½
5⅝	3	AlbusPd	.32	3.6	8	3	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	— ⅛
13-14	7	AmCapCp				255	u 2½	2		2½	+ ⅛
6⅞	4	AContrl	.52	5.9	7	1	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	+ ⅛
7	3	AGenPd	.34	3.7	18	12	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	— ⅛
3½	1	AirPlct			15	246	u 10⅝	10⅛		10⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1	Alsrael	.11r	2.8	5	20	4	3⅝		4	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	AltzaA	.44	4.6	6	10	18	9⅝		10	
7	3	AltzaB	.44	4.6	6	15	10	18		18	
46⅝	4	AMfg	2.35e	3.9	9	9	75	73⅝		75	+1
9⅝	4	AMotIn	.20	2.9	7	31	10	9⅝		9⅝	
25⅛	4	AmPetr	1.20	7.5	18	2	29⅝	29¼		29⅝	— ⅜
8⅝	5	APress	.36a	2.9	7	10	12⅝	12		12⅛	— ⅛
4⅝	3	AStEx	.30e	3.0	10	47	10	10		10	
5½	3	AScIE	.04e	.4		82	11⅝	10⅝		11⅜	+1
11⅛	4	AmSeat	.48	2.4	7.4	7	16⅝	17		17	+ ¼
4⅝	4	AmTec	.20a	2.1	4	13	9½	9⅛		9⅛	+ ¼
11⅝	8	AUNIS	.92a	7.0		8	13⅝	13⅝		13⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	2	AngloC	.15e	1.2	10	91	11⅝	11⅝		11⅝	+ ⅜
5⅝	3	Anken	.36	2.7	9	148	u13⅝	12⅞		13⅛	+ ⅜
4⅝	3	AnthOil	.40	4.3	6	7	9⅝	9⅛		9⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	4	AplDis	.98e	.4	11	61	13½	12		13½	+ ⅜
6⅛	4	ApldDev			27	96	8⅝	8⅛		8⅝	
12⅝	8	AquaCo	.39	2.6	9	21	15⅛	15		15	
3⅝	1	Armin	.12	1.6		4	7½	7½		7½	
6⅝	4	ArrowA	.10	1.2	8	x1	8½	4⅝		8½	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	ArrowE	.20e	1.8	4	10	11⅛	11⅛		11⅛	— ⅛
0		Artudel				40	11⅛	11⅛		11⅛	
7⅛	4	Ascmer	.30	2.3	19	258	13⅝	13⅛		13⅛	— ½
7⅛	4	AshOil	.20	1.3	8	35	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	+ ⅛
9⅝		AskinSvc			10	8	1½	1⅛		1⅛	
4½	1	Astrex	.10t	1.3	8	22	7½	7⅝		7½	
11-16		Atco Ind			16	16	1⅛	1		1	
1⅝		AtlsCM				312	2⅛	2⅛		2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝		AtlcsCp	wt			41	7⅝	6⅝		7⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝		AudioIr	.12b	1.5	18	318	u 4⅝	7⅛		8	+1⅝
27⅝		Augat	.44	1.7	17	0	29⅝	25⅛		25⅝	
3		AutoTrn				99	4⅛	4⅝		4	+ ½
8⅝		AvtBld	.10e	1.2	5	23	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
3⅝		AvtnRed	.20			26	3⅝	3⅛		3⅛	
15⅝		AvtnSv	1.60			2.4	12	3		65½	65½
3⅝		AVEMC	.36	5.1	6	45	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	
1⅝		Avondl	1.20	5.9		8	20⅛	20⅛		20⅛	— ½
7⅝		Aydin			9	130	15⅛	14⅝		15⅛	
1⅝		BRT				18	15-16	⅞		15-16	+1-16
10⅛		Badger	.60	4.8	7	30	15	14⅝		14⅝	—⅜
3⅝		Baker	.20e	4.6	15	14	4⅝	4½		4½	— ⅛
17⅛		Baldor	.32	.8	13	2	39⅛	38⅝		38⅝	—½
6⅝		BaldwS	.32b	4.7		6	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝	— ⅛
14⅝		BanFd	1.11e	5.0		8	19⅝	19⅝		19⅝	
15-16		Bangor	wt			3	14	1⅜		14	+ ⅛
8⅝		Banstr	.40	4.3	35	89	9⅝	9¼		9⅝	— ⅛
1⅛		Barclay				38	2	2		2	
2⅝		BarcoCp	.12	4.0	38	25	3	3		3	— ⅛
2⅝		BarnesE				11	4	3⅝		3⅝	
8⅛		Barnwl	.20	1.9	46	12	10⅝	10⅝		10⅝	— ⅛
5		BarryR	.20	1.6	9	24	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝	
3⅝		BarthS	.20g	2.5	12	25	7⅝	7½		7⅝	+ ½
1⅝		Bartons				4	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	
2½		BoruchF			.48	11	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	
1⅝		Barwick				45	1⅛	1⅜		1⅜	+ ⅛
7⅛		BntSt A	.48	2.5	6	26	u15⅛	13⅝		15½	+1
7⅛		BntSt B	.40	2.7	6	5	u14⅝	13⅝		14⅝	+1⅛
2½		BergEnt			12	37	4⅝	4⅝		4½	+ ⅛
6⅛		BergenB			8	36	7⅝	7⅛		7⅛	— ⅜
12½		BruS pf1.15		7.5		13	15⅛	15⅛		15⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝		BertzO				30	3⅝	3⅝		3⅝	+ ½
5⅝		Bertea	.20	1.5	15	44	13⅝	13		13	— ¼
2		Berven				46	3⅛	3⅛		3⅛	
2⅝		BethCp				2	3	3		3	+ ⅛
2⅝		Beverly			14	130	6⅛	6⅛		6⅛	
8		BicPen	.48	5.2	9	22	9⅝	9		9½	
15⅝		BlkMulf	.1b	5.0	7	11	20⅛	20		20	
13⅝		Blnsy	.80	4.1	10	103	21⅝	20⅝		21⅝	+ ⅜
7⅛		Blessng	.40	5.1	5	3	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
7		Blount	.40	2.5	6	20	11½	11½		11½	
3⅝		BodinAp	.18			0	3⅝	3⅝		3⅝	— ⅛
5⅛		BoltBer	.20	2.3		2	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
15⅝		BowVall	.35	.6	17	136	27	30½		26⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝		Bowmar			19	35	3⅝	3½		3½	— ⅛
9		Bowne	.36b	2.2	0	19	u16½	16⅛		16½	+ ½
6⅝		BrodkN	.20	2.8	11	131	10⅝	10		10⅛	— ½
3½		Broch	.20	4.7	10	x11	4⅝	4⅛		4⅛	
5⅝		Bronlff	wt			1	10⅝	10⅝		10⅝	
11⅛		Broscan	.1a	6.7	3	39	15	14⅝		15	+ ⅛
26⅝		BrounE	1.20	3.2	9	4	37⅝	37½		37½	— ½
3½		BrezeCp			16	6	7	6⅝		7	
10⅝		Brewer			18	30	15⅝	15½		14⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝		BrstBr	.50	3.3	9	51	u15⅛	14⅝		15⅛	+ ⅜
3		BroDart	.20	4.4	7	25	4½	4⅝		4½	
9½		BrooksP	.40	3.6	7	24	11	10½		11	+ ½
1⅛		BrownCo	wt			1	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	— ⅛
14		BrnFA	.84	3.4	11	5	24⅝	24½		24⅝	
13⅝		BrnFB	.84	3.3	11	74	25½	25		25⅛	+ ¼
4⅝		BrnF pf	.40	5.4		16	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	
3½		Bulldex				5	3	5		5	+ ⅛
2⅛		Bureas				43	3	2⅝		2⅝	— ½
11½		Burlng	1.70	7.9	6	47	14	13½		14	+1⅛
7½		Burndy	.60	5.1	10	52	17⅝	11⅝		11⅝	
14⅛		CK Pet	.16	1.0	23	37	16⅛	16¼		16¼	+ ¼
3		CDI			4	26	6	5⅝		5⅝	—½
4⅝		CHB			4	15	7½	7⅛		7⅛	+½
2⅝		CMI Cp	.05e	.8	16	142	6⅛	5⅝		6⅛	
2⅛		CMT			10	7½	7⅜	7½		7½	+ ⅛
6⅝		CRS	.24	1.7	5	7	14	13⅝		14	+ ⅜
11½		CSE	.80	5.7	6	3	12	13		12	— ⅛
1⅝		CWTron	.20	3.1	5	3	1.5⅝	1.5⅝		1.5⅝	
12⅝		Caldor	.80b	1.6	9	26	18½	18⅛		18⅛	+ ⅛
2½		Calcomp				292	u 9	8⅝		8⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝		CalLife	.10e	2.4	10	16	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛	
6⅝		CalLf pf	.92	7.7		15	12	12		12	
16⅝		CalPIC	1.40	4.6	6	42	30⅝	30⅛		30⅛	— ½
4⅝		Camco	.85e	.3	12	53	15½	15		15⅝	
2⅝		CnChbA				86	5⅝	5½		5½	
4⅝		Camplin				10	8	8		8	
5⅝		CdnHomO			16	103	8	7⅝		8	+ ⅛
3⅛		CdMarc	.22	3.7	8	x21	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	+ ⅛
15		CdnMerr			9	1	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝	— ⅛
54⅛		CdnSupO			8	1	52⅛	52⅛		52⅛	— ⅛
2⅛		Capehart				503	2½	1⅝		3	— ⅛
4⅝		CpslfFd	.20	4.7	6	48	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛	+ ½
5		Caressa				44	4½	4½		4½	— ⅛
40⅝		Carnat	1.20	4.1	10	49	29⅝	28⅝		29	+ ½
7⅛		CarrolDv				14	7⅛	7		7⅛	
23		CasFd	1.40	7.7		5	20⅝	23⅝		20⅝	— ⅛
4½		Castlctn			15	3	4⅛	4⅛		4⅛	
18⅝		Cavitrn			40	25	12⅝	12½		12⅝	— ⅛
2⅝		CelluCft			6	35	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	+ ⅛
6⅛		CentSe	.50e	8.0		23	6⅛	6⅛		6⅛	
20⅝		Cenvill	1	5.3	9	38	19⅝	18⅝		19	— ¼
3⅛		CerfitCo			325	10	3¼	3		3¼	
1⅛		Cerlron				30	15-16	⅝		⅝	—1-16
5½		Cetec	.80	1.6	13	14	5⅛	5⅛		5⅛	— ⅛
2⅝		ChampHo				190	2⅜	2⅛		2⅛	
20		ChartMd			6	10	19⅝	19½		19⅝	+ ⅛
7⅝		ChrtM pf	2.75	10.		1	7¼	7¼		7¼	— ⅛
25		ChlRv	1.60a	7.1	8	2	22⅝	22⅝		22⅝	
20⅝		ChletDev			17	38	17⅛	16⅛		16⅛	
12⅝		ChildWld			16	27	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	
9⅝		ChlInCp	.24	2.6	6	12	9⅝	9⅝		9⅝	
6⅝		Christm	.20e	2.1	5	14	6⅝	6⅝		6⅝	
3⅛		Cineram			75	151	u 4⅛	4⅛		4½	+1⅛
16⅛		CircleK	.80	5.0	9	133	16⅛	15½		16⅛	+ ⅜
10		Civtion	.80a	4.7	6	79	u10⅛	9⅝		10⅛	+ ½
13⅝		CityGas	.92	7.9	6	4	11⅝	11⅝		11⅝	
8⅛		Clarmt	.05e	.6	7	8	8⅝	8⅛		8⅝	+ ½
5⅛		ClarkC	.10e	1.8	9	36	u 5½	4⅝		5½	+ ½
19⅛		Clausng	1.06	5.7	9	17	18⅝	18⅝		18⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝		Clopay	.32	1.0	10	75	17⅝	17⅛		17⅝	+ ⅜
4⅛		CohenHat			11	66	4½	3⅝		3⅝	— ½
4⅝		Cohu	.12e	2.9	12	2	4½	4⅛		4⅛	— ⅛
19		Colamn	.80	4.2	8	x83	19	18⅝		18⅝	+ ½
18⅝		ColCml			348	96	17⅝	17		17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅝		Colwell	.60	6.0	5	10	10⅝	10		10	— ⅜
33⅝		Comtec	2.30	8.8	8	13	26	25⅝		25⅝	
28⅝		ComAll	.32	1.7	7	19	19	18⅝		18⅝	— ⅛
12⅝		ComAtl	.20	1.6	12	2	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝	
23⅝		Comdial			13	151	23⅝	21¼		22⅝	+1⅜
2⅛		ComdrCp			10	35	1½	1⅜		1⅛	+ ½
25⅝		CoPsyc	.50	2.0	10	38	24⅝	23⅝		24⅝	+ ⅛
18		Compac	.72a	4.1	0	136	17⅝	17⅝		17½	+ ⅛
8		Compo	.20	2.9	20	33	7⅛	6⅝		7	+ ⅛
2½		CompuD			7	221	2⅛	2		2⅛	+ ⅛
1⅛		Complnv				1	1	1		1	
10⅝		Conchin	.70	4.5	5	15	15½	15⅛		15½	+ ½
5⅝		ConcrFr				25	5½	5½		5½	
13⅝		Condec	.27t	2.1	4	77	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝	+ ⅜
3⅛		Conrac	.16	3.0	6	12	u 4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	
12⅝		ConsOG			22	151	12⅝	11⅝		12	+ ⅛
18⅛		ConsRef	.60	6.0	18	27	18	18		18	
1⅞		ContMtl			11	467	u 1⅛	1⅜		1½	+ ⅛
14⅝		CookIn				310	11⅛	10		10⅝	+1⅜
15		CookP	.40e	2.8	18	2	14⅛	14½		14½	— ⅛
6⅝		CoopJr	.10e	2.2		5	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	— ⅛
28		CoreLb	.40	1.0	10	3	26½	26¼		26¼	— ⅛
16		Corenco	.80	6.3	9	5	12⅝	12⅝		12⅝	
15⅞		Cornitus	.80	4.8	9	34	15⅝	14⅝		15⅝	+ ½
3⅝		CotlCp				1	3½	3½		3½	
2.5-16		CourtId	.11e	4.6		1	u 2⅝	3⅝		2⅝	+1-16
5-16		Cousins	wt			10	3-16	3-16		3-16	+1-16
4½		Cramer				19	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝		CrestFo			9	3	2½	2⅛		2½	
24		Crompt	1	4.6	6	24	22½	21½		22½	+1⅛
65⅝		CrouAT	2	3.5	12	6	u55⅝	56⅝		56⅝	+ ⅛
32⅝		CurtP	.60b	2.5	5	40	24	23⅝		30	+ ⅜
9⅛		CrownIn	.28	3.2	9	62	9⅛	8⅝		9⅛	— ½
16⅝		CrutcR	.36	2.3	23	43	16⅛	15⅝		16⅛	
29½		CrystlO	.60	2.2	10	11	27½	27⅛		27⅛	— ⅛
23⅝		CubicCp	.50	2.2	9	31	23⅝	22⅝		22⅝	+ ⅜
19½		CurtCo		5.1	6	13	u19½	19		19½	+ ⅛
4⅛		DCL			4	34	4	3⅝		3⅝	
4⅝		DWG	.49t	14.	6	112	3⅛	3½		3⅛	
12½		Damson			17	278	12⅛	11⅝		11⅝	— ⅛
33⅝		DataTer	.10		318	297	31⅝	29½		31½	+2⅛
20½		Datand	.30	1.5	9	567	19½	18⅝		19⅛	+ ⅜
11		DayWn	.20e	2.0	14	10	10½	10½		10½	— ⅛
2½		DeRose			16	6	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	— ⅛
18⅝		DelLabs	.40	2.3	7	x16	17⅝	17⅝		17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝		DelhiOil			42	33	7⅝	7½		7½	— ⅛
9		DelwdF	.60	7.2	5	2	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
22		DenTol	.40r	1.9	17	41	21	20⅝		20⅝	— ⅛
2⅝		DesignJw			2	36	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	
12½		DevCpA			6	8	12	11⅞		13	+ ⅛
39⅝		DevonGp			6	x200	35	34⅝		35	— ½
5⅝		Diglcon			47	35	5⅛	5		5⅛	
19		Dillard	.40	2.4	7	15	16½	16½		16½	+ ⅜
1⅞		Diodes			75	27	1⅜	1⅛		1½	— ¼
2⅛		DiscInst				102	2⅝	2⅜		2⅝	
31⅝		Diversy	.70	2.4	13	11	29⅝	29⅝		29⅝	
19½		Dlxnut			16	66	19⅛	19		19⅛	+ ⅛
60⅝		Domtar	.80	.4.8	0	5	16⅝	16⅝		16⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝		Donlan	.80	5.3	6	5	16⅝	16⅝		16⅝	+ ⅛
13⅛		Donken	.07t	.5	5	18	12⅝	12½		12⅝	+ ⅜
12		Downy	.30	2.5	3	5	11⅞	11⅝		11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅝		DrexUt	1.56	8.2		2	19	19		19	
13⅝		DrFoIr	.40	3.5	4	20	11⅝	11⅝		11⅝	— ⅛
2.3-16		Dunlop	.08r	.5.1	5	24	1 9-16	1½		1 9-16	+1-16
25⅝		DupixPd	1	.4.1	7	19	24⅝	24⅝		24⅝	— ⅛
29⅝		Dupix pf	1.45	.5.0		3	29	29		29	— ⅜
14⅝		DurTsl	.30b	2.6	12	136	11½	10⅝		11½	+ ⅜
6⅛		Dynlch	.07e	1.2	16	120	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	
6⅝		EAC	.10e	1.7	6	53	6	5⅝		6	+ ⅛
21⅝		EarthRes	1	6.2	6	37	16½	16⅛		16⅛	—⅜
5⅝		EazorE	.24	5.2	6	7	4⅝	4⅝		4⅝	
3⅛		Edmas				16	2	1⅞		1⅞	
20¼		EDO	.50	2.8	9	12	17⅝	17⅝		17⅝	
10⅝		Ehren	.10	.9		76	10⅝	18		18⅛	+ ¼
10⅛		ElcorCp	.16	1.7	9	8	9¼	9¼		9¼	— ⅛
5⅝		ElAudO			7	53	5½	5½		5½	+ ⅜
17½		Electros	1	5.0	7	31	17¼	17		17¼	
17⅝		ElecEng	.32	1.9	9	12	16⅝	16⅛		16⅝	+ ¼
31⅛		ElecAm	1.20	4.2	8	4	28⅝	28⅝		28⅝	
12½		EmrRd	.72f	5.8	8	143	u12⅝	12		12⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛		EngyRs	.20	2.3	7	75	9⅛	8⅝		8⅝	
14⅛		ErnstEC	.80	4.0	8	6	14⅝	14		14⅛	+ ¼
3⅛		Ero Ind			32	291	2⅝	2⅝		2⅝	+ ¼
6½		Espey	.10e	1.7		3	5⅝	5⅝		5⅝	
2⅛		EtzLov			42	214	2⅛	2⅛		2⅛	— ⅛
16½		EvansAr	.40	2.5	11	1	16	16		16	+ ½
6⅝		Exechve			16	27	6⅝	6⅛		6⅛	
9⅛		Execin	.31t	3.5	12	9	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
3⅝		FDI	.01e	.5	24	17	2½	2⅛		2⅛	
9⅛		FPA			0	4	8⅝	8⅝		8½	
10		FabInd	.25e	3.8	4	16	9⅛	9		9⅛	— ⅛
2		Fabrcn			15	4	2⅛	2⅛		2⅛	+ ½
3⅝		FairTex			9	4	3⅝	3⅝		3⅝	
2⅛		FairNob				5	1⅜	1⅜		1⅜	
15		FamDlr	.28	3.0	10	16	14⅛	14		14	— ⅛
14		FannyF	.50e	3.8	14	1	13⅝	13⅝		13⅝	— ⅛
9⅝		FayDrg	.12a	1.2	0	83	9

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Junior's ammo
5 Herring
10 Remainder
14 Run —— (go wild)
15 Wipe out
16 Dies —— (days of wrath)
17 Withered
18 Something of unknown value
20 Bobby socks
22 Rivals to whom one always loses
23 Make obscure
24 "—— Old Cowhand"
25 Radio noise
27 Kayo clout
28 Poison ——
31 Jewel weight
32 Use gray matter
33 Wedding-report word
34 Pitch
35 —— Institute, in Brooklyn
36 Conflicts
37 Dutch town
38 Old ——
39 Interruption
40 Verdi's "La Forza —— Destino"
41 Rake
42 Tooth decay
43 Uses a shuttle
44 Auctioneer's word
45 What a lapel-grabber does
48 Bigots
51 Headgear
53 Tidy
54 Hautboy
55 Ruth's mother-in-law
56 Stabilizing device
57 Feathers
58 Estimate
59 Ooze

DOWN

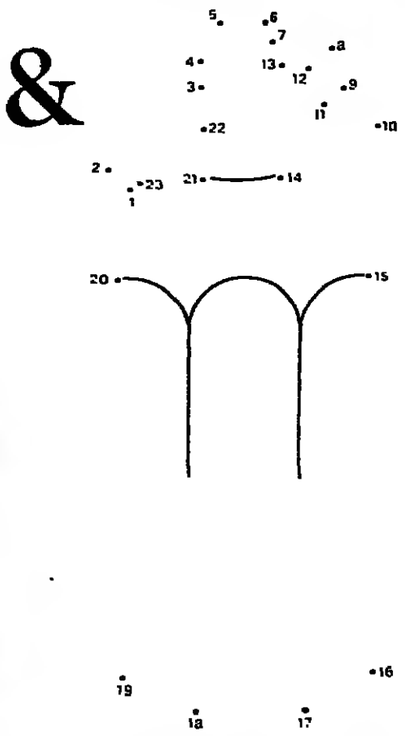
1 Señor's house
2 Sobeit
3 Political patronage
4 Emaciated
5 Putrefactive
6 Light-ray disperser
7 Kind of time or doll
8 Silliness
9 Slum dwelling
10 Mature
11 Cupid
12 Benefit
13 Golf equipment
19 "And the Lord set —— upon Cain"
21 Emend
25 Timetable: Abbr.
26 Hosiery shade
27 Chicago airport
28 "Baloney!"
29 Ogden Nash's forte
30 Sycophants' responses
32 Bridal outfit
35 Conspirator's activity
36 Alarms or omens
38 Understand
39 Secular
42 Raccoons' cousins
43 Subway fare
44 Metric weights
45 ". . . two peas in ——"
46 Arena in Detroit
47 Boast
49 Weight deduction
50 Arrest
52 Farm tool

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	rain	MADRID	14	57	cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	cloudy	MIAMI	28	83	cloudy
ANKARA	-	-	N.A	MILAN	14	57	storms
ATHENS	23	73	cloudy	MONTREAL	17	62	cloudy
BEIRUT	23	73	clear	MOSCOW	11	52	clear
BELGRADE	21	70	rain	MUNICH	19	66	rain
BERLIN	22	72	overcast	NEW YORK	20	68	sunny
BRUSSELS	15	59	overcast	NICE	17	63	overcast
BUCHAREST	-	-	N.A	OSLO	20	68	showers
BUDAPEST	18	64	rain	PARIS	12	53	overcast
CASABLANCA	20	68	overcast	PRAGUE	21	70	overcast
COPENHAGEN	22	72	sunny	ROME	21	70	cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	19	66	overcast	SOFIA	19	66	overcast
DUBLIN	16	61	clear	STOCKHOLM	19	66	cloudy
EDINBURGH	10	50	rain	TEHRAN	24	75	clear
FLORENCE	16	61	rain	TEL AVIV	27	81	cloudy
FRANKFURT	17	63	rain	TUNIS	16	61	rain
GENEVA	16	61	cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	rain
HELSINKI	20	68	clear	WARSAW	23	73	overcast
ISTANBUL	-	-	N.A	WASHINGTON	20	68	sunny
LAS PALMAS	21	70	clear	ZURICH	14	57	cloudy
LISBON	17	63	overcast				
LONDON	15	59	cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Johnnie Walker

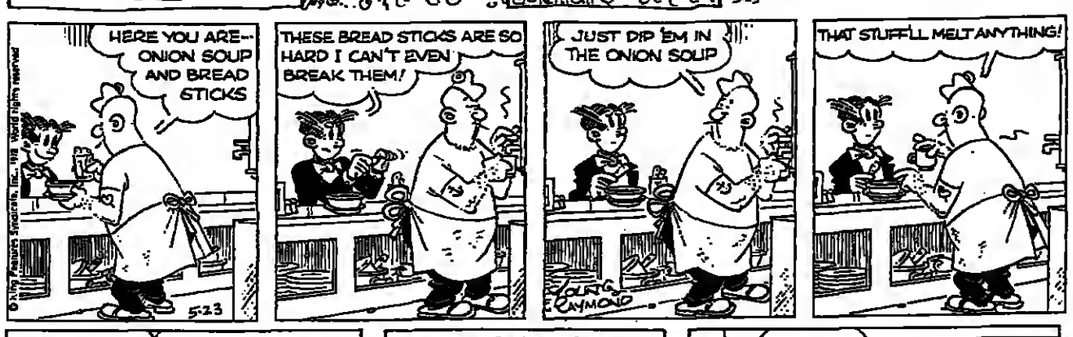


The world's No1 Scotch whisky

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

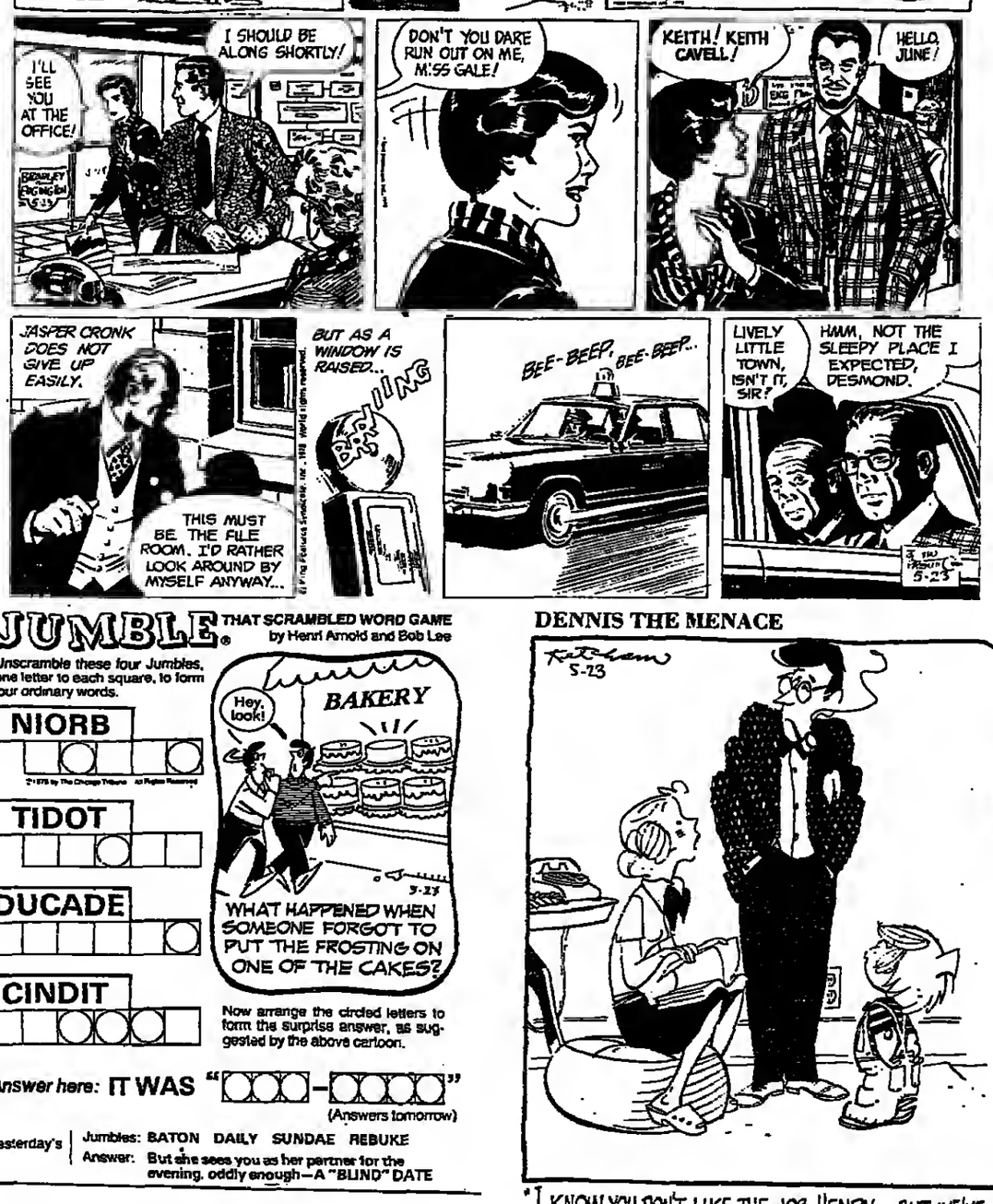


BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D. RIP KIRBY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NIORB

TIDOT

DUCADE

CINDIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: IT WAS "□□□□–□□□□□" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: BATON DAILY SUNDAE REBUKE
Answer: But she sees you as her partner for the evening, oddly enough—A "BLIND" DATE

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I KNOW YOU DON'T LIKE THE JOB, HENRY...BUT WE'VE USED UP ALL THE BARBERS IN THE YELLOW PAGES."

BOOKS

THINKING ANIMALS
Animals and the Development of Human Intelligence

By Paul Shepard. Viking. 274 pp. $14.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TO PUT it starkly, human beings have been exterminating animals at an average of one species per year for the past two centuries, and despite the "ecological revolution" of the 1960s, that rate appears to be increasing. But when push gets to shove, and the economy of San Diego is diminished by a law limiting the number of porpoises that tuna fishermen can kill, do we really need animals all that much? Or to put the question another way, is there a truly compelling reason why the animal kingdom should stand in the way of human progress?

According to Paul Shepard's new book, "Thinking Animals: Animals and the Development of Human Intelligence," there are three prevalent arguments why wildlife should be protected. But none of them, he says, will suffice in the long run to rescue animals from human predation.

To the argument that animals are economically useful, it can be said that because they are not very efficient, they will eventually be improved upon by human technology. To the argument that they are necessary to ecosystems, it can be countered that some are and some, especially the larger mammals, are not. "If one small strand goes, the whole does not fall, and in fact the survivors adjust to the break." And to the argument that all living creatures have a right to life, it can be protested that "if human behavior is not improved by the incorporation of such ethics into the dominant religions, what reason is there to suppose that such a new ethic can save animals?" In fact, "the extension of the humane idea to the wild can only produce mischief, for it will see in the behavior and interrelationships among animals infinite cruelties and seek to prevent them."

Does this mean that animals are not really necessary to human existence? No, it does not. Shepard, who teaches ecology at Pitzer College and the Claremont Graduate School in California, believes that there remains an overwhelming human need for wildlife, especially the big mammals. To quote his own final summary of the case: "...the human mind needs animals in order to develop and work. Human intelligence is bound to the presence of animals. They are the means by which cognition takes its first shape and they are the instruments for imagining abstract ideas and qualities, therefore giving us consciousness.

"They are the code images by which language retrieves ideas from memory at will. They are the means to self-identity and self-consciousness as our most human possession, for they enable us to objectify qualities and traits. By presenting us with related-otherness—that diversity of nonself with which we have various things in common—they further, throughout our lives, a refining and maturing knowledge of personal and human being."

What does this mean in plain English? It means, to put it over simply, that the human mind "evolved in the contemplation of animals." So what? Wasn't the process of evolution completed long ago? Yes; but "ontogeny recapitulates ontogony...What evolved in man was not intelligence, but a developmental process ...not...a higher cognitive instrument that could assimilate an infinitely complex world like a stomach digesting meat, but instead a linking device," whose work became "part of the ontogeny of each individual, to be done again with each new human life." That's why animals continue to play such an important role in the imagination of children—in their dreams, their games, and their literature.

Well, if wildlife gets wiped out, won't something else take its place in the development of children? Shepard never confronts this question directly. But he dismisses with considerable eloquence most of the more obvious candidates, like symbols of animals, domestic animals, animals that are likely to survive the spread of industrial society, animals confined to wildlife preserves, animals reduced to the status of pets, and human artifacts—machines—that we tend to confuse with animals.

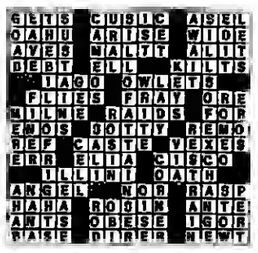
All such solutions are "no longer [media] by which contemplation of the nonhuman is the access to the equipoise between unity and diversity, nature and culture, self and Other. These animals no longer test the limits of our acuity or observation and deduction, nor do they seem to suggest the possible ways of being from which our human customs can be seen as mythopoetically justified."

You're not compelled by Shepard's argument. Neither am I. Or more precisely, I'm not compelled that his argument is sufficiently persuasive to arrest and reverse the forces that are advancing industrial civilization at the cost of wildlife. The crux of his case is too elusive, his language too oblique, his tone too suggestive of a sandwich man announcing the end of the world.

Still, suppose that he is right. If he is, there's one thing in particular that bothers me. Assuming that we are headed willy-nilly toward the destruction of wild-animal life, than it would require an act of enormous human will to reverse that course. But should that act of human will occur, then wouldn't the wildlife that survived be a product of human will and therefore no longer an embodiment of mysterious "otherness"? Or to put it another way: to reverse the effects of mankind's hubris, won't it require an equal act of hubris? Come to think of it: Isn't it an act of hubris for Shepard to have called for such an act—i.e. to have written the book that he has in the first place? How human it is then of Shepard to want to preserve the wildlife kingdom. And also: how overweeningly proud.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE



4 Children Die In a U.S. Lake

ALEXANDER CITY, Ala., May 22 (UPI) — An overloaded pleasure boat carrying 2 adults and 16 children capsized yesterday during a heavy thunderstorm on Lake Martin. Authorities said that four children drowned.

Eleven persons were treated at an area hospital for shock and ingestion of water. Authorities said that 2 adults, 2 teen-agers and 14 younger children were aboard the boat.

The 16-foot pleasure craft was caught in the thunderstorm about 100 yards off shore. The bodies of the four children were recovered in 15 feet of water.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

There was an element of irony about the diagramed deal. North and South reached the wrong slam contract but emerged with a profit.

They used the Precision System, and the opening two club bid was natural. When North eventually raised spades, South might have guessed his partner's distribution as 3-4-0-6.

With 4-4-0-5 or 3-4-1-5, the opening bid in their methods would have been two diamonds. By drawing this inference, South could have headed for seven clubs, clearly an excellent contract on the combined hands. However, he settled in six spades, a precarious spot.

The opening diamond lead was ruffed in dummy, and the closed hand was entered with a heart lead to ruff another diamond. Then followed the spade king, another heart lead and two spade winners.

If trumps had broken, South would have claimed the slam. As it was, he had to hope that West would follow to three rounds of clubs. West duly obliged, so South was able to discard both his remaining diamonds before West could ruff in. The slam was home for a score of 1,430.

In the replay, North and South bid well to reach the club grand slam after a highly competitive auction:

North	East	South	West
1 ♣	3 ♢	Dbl.	4 ♢
4 ♡	5 ♢	6 ♣	6 ♢
Pass	Pass	7 ♣	

Seven clubs would have succeeded, for a score of 2,140 but East correctly decided to save in seven diamonds. North and South had little choice but to double this and collect 1,300. As it happens, seven hearts would have succeeded, thanks to the even trump split.

NORTH (D)
♠ K 6 6
♡ Q 10 5 2
♢ —
♣ A Q 10 9 6 3

WEST
♠ J 9 7 2
♡ 9 7 4
♢ 10 5 2
♣ 8 7 5

EAST
♠ 10 3
♡ 6 6 3
♢ A K Q J 8 7
♣ J 4

SOUTH
♠ A Q 5 4
♡ A K J
♢ 8 6 4 3
♣ K 2

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
2 ♣	3 ♢	Dbl.	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the diamond two.

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هكذا من الأصل

Cincinnati Wins, 1-0, San Diego, 7-2

Padres, Reds Split Doubleheader

NCINNATI, May 22 (UPI) — Auerbach came home yester- on a two-out, bases-loaded pitch in the fifth inning by n D'Acquisto to give the Cin- nati Reds a 1-0 victory over San go after the Padres had capital- on three errors and a two-run ble by George Hendrick to win opener, 7-2.

om Seaver gave up six hits, ked two and struck out five be- being lifted for a pinch hitter seven innings and was credit- with his third triumph in seven sions.

ve Tomlin took over in the th and, after retiring the first batters, was replaced by Doug who preserved the shutout by king the Padres over the final innings to notch his sixth save lower his earned run average

the opener. Bob Shirley ped the Reds on seven hits. San o twice utilized the squeeze to score runs, with Shirley squeezing home one run during a two-run second inning and Ozzie Smith executing the same maneuver for the final Padres' run in the ninth.

The Padres added four more runs in the sixth inning, bunching three hits, including Hendrick's pinch double, with errors by Pete Rose and Johnny Bench. Manny Sarmiento took the loss, his second in five decisions. Dave Concepcion also committed an error for the Reds, allowing a Padre run to score in the second.

Mets 6, Phillies 5

At New York, Steve Henderson's two-out double in the 10th inning scored Lee Mazzilli and gave New York the victory over Philadelphia. Skip Lockwood retired nine straight batters after relieving starter Jerry Koosman in the eighth inning to gain his fourth victory in seven decisions. John Stearns homered for the Mets while Mike Schmidt had a three-run homer for the Phillies.

Cubs 3, Cardinals 2

At Chicago, Dave Rader doubled home Manny Trillo with the winning run in the sixth inning as the Cubs handed St. Louis its 10th successive loss. Rader's double came off losing pitcher Mark Littell, 1-6, after Trillo had walked and moved to second on an infield out. Rick Reuschel went 7⅓ innings for his fourth triumph.

Braves 6, Astros 4

At Houston, Gary Matthews drove in two runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly and Jerry Royster contributed a two-run triple to lead Atlanta to victory over Houston. Phil Niekro scattered 12 hits through 7⅓ innings to gain his fourth victory in 10 decisions.

Pirates 7, Expos 0

At Montreal, Rennie Stennett hit his first career grand slam and Omar Moreno added a solo homer to lead Pittsburgh over Montreal. It was the second shutout in a row for the Pirates over Montreal and the loss was the fourth straight for the Expos, dropping them below the .500 level for the first time since their 10th game of the season. John Candelaria and Kent Tekulve combined on a six-hitter for the Pirates.

Twins 3, Royals 2

At Kansas City, Rod Carew's three hits and two RBIs helped Minnesota to victory over Kansas City. Carew doubled to lead off the fourth and scored the first run on a single by Dan Ford. After Bobby Randall singled and Willie Norwood doubled in the second, Carew cleared the bases with his second double to drop Kansas City starter Paul Splittorff's record to 4-4. Carew also singled in the eighth to lift his average to .407.

Rangers 5, Mariners 4

At Seattle, Al Oliver drove in three runs with a solo homer, a sacrifice fly and a run-scoring double in the ninth inning that snapped a 4-4 tie and gave Texas the victory. Jim Sundberg had two hits for Texas to extend his hitting streak to 21 games.

Tigers 2-3, Red Sox 1-9

At Detroit, Bob Montgomery drove in four runs with his first four hits of the year to lead Boston over Detroit in the nightcap after Milt Wilcox fired an 11-strikeout, six-hit performance to win the opener. Jason Thompson's 11th homer of the year gave the Tigers the first victory.

Brewers 2, Angels 1

At Milwaukee, Cecil Cooper's fourth hit of the game, a two-out single in the bottom of the ninth, scored Gorman Thomas from third base with the winning run and gave Milwaukee a victory over California.

Yankees 2-9, Blue Jays 1-1

At Toronto, Thurman Munson knocked in five runs with a single, double and his first homer of the season to lead New York to a rout of the Blue Jays in the second game. In the opener, Cliff Johnson continued his assault on Toronto pitching with a two-run homer to pace the Yanks.

Orioles 3-2, 0-3

At Cleveland, David Clyde, with relief help from Jim Kern and Dennis Kinney, picked up his second victory of the season and John Grubb tripled to trigger a three-run second inning that gave Cleveland a nightcap victory. In the opener, Scott McGregor tossed a four-hitter in his first major-league shutout and Rich Dauer hit his second homer of the year.

White Sox 3-0, A's 2-8

At Oakland, Mitchell Page drove in five runs with a homer, two doubles and a single and rookie John Johnson pitched his second shutout, leading Oakland to a victory over Chicago in the second game. Junior Moore and Eric Soderholm each drove in a run with eighth-inning singles and the Sox added three runs in the ninth to win the opener.

United Press International

Bloody-faced linesman tries to hold down Montreal's Pierre Bouchard, whose nose was broken in first-period fight with Boston's Stan Jonathan. Bruins' John Wesink and Gilles Lupien of the Canadiens also went to the ice (in background).

Bruins Edge Canadiens in Overtime

By Robert Fachet

BOSTON, May 22 (WP) — The way the script read, today was set aside for the Canadiens' victory parade down Rue St. Catherine in Montreal, accompanied by the Stanley Cup.

A lot of scripts are altered in Boston, however, and last night the Bruins worked overtime to turn their 4-3 victory into a drama worthy of Broadway.

After Montreal pulled goalie Ken Dryden for a sixth skater and tied the game with 33 seconds left in regulation time, Bobby Schmautz won it for Boston at 6:22 of the extra period. That evened the best-of-seven series at two each and set up a crucial fifth game in the Forum tomorrow night.

"We could have quit," said Boston coach Don Cherry. "You just don't know what a feeling it is to have it wrapped up with 33 seconds left and have a goal like that go in."

Montreal's tying goal came after Guy Lapointe passed the puck into the slot. Both Guy Lafleur and Serge Savard swung at the puck and it sailed past Gerry Cheevers into the net. Lafleur was credited with the score, although Savard said that he hit it last.

The Canadiens fired six shots at Cheevers in the overtime, but he stopped every one. Finally, Brad Park carried the puck out of the Boston zone and passed it ahead to Gregg Sheppard.

Sheppard twice almost lost control. Park once having to show the puck back to him. Then Sheppard crossed the Montreal blue line and sent a long cross-ice pass to Schmautz who drilled the puck past Dryden.

Sheppard put the Bruins ahead after just 25 seconds, taking Don Marcotte's headman pass and beating Dryden with a 45-footer that looked like some extra-sensory coaching perception by Cherry, who had changed lines 11 seconds earlier because "I like to get everybody in the game as quickly as I can."

Doug Risebrough pulled the Canadiens even at 3:26 and Larry Robinson moved Monreal in front at 7:00 of the second period. It stayed that way in the humidity and thawing ice of steamy Boston Garden until the 10th minute of the third period.

Peter McNab lifted a rebound over Dryden, who had gone down to block a shot by Wayne Cashman, and suddenly Boston was even. Four minutes later, Park slid a 25-footer down the slot under Dryden's left pad, as the 6-foot-4 goalie tried vainly to crane his neck around the effective screen of Sheppard.

Flyers Coach Tries to Quit

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (UPI) — The Philadelphia Flyers disclosed today that Fred Shero, coach for seven years, submitted his resignation last Thursday but it was rejected.

There were reports that Shero, who has one year remaining on a five-year contract with the Flyers, would be named coach, and possibly general manager of the New York Rangers.

uperSonics Beat Bullets
n Championship Opener

ATTLE, May 22 (UPI) — Brown scored 16 of his game- 30 points in the fourth period Seattle roared back to defeat hington, 106-102, yesterday in irst game of a best-of-seven se- for the NBA championship.

e Bullets led 84-65 with 2:26 in the third period when the Sonics went on a 23-4 tear. A jumper by Brown with 6:25 to the game tied the game, 88-

One thing about our club all long — they never give up," Seattle coach Lenny Wilkens. asn't been hard for me to con- these players. They believe it selves."

e Sonics, who have not lost in le since the Bullets beat them on February 8, extended their home winning streak to 21 games.

"I don't think we surprised them," said Sonic forward Johnny Johnson. "I think we shocked them." Johnson scored 16 of his 18 points in the second half.

Dennis Johnson gave Seattle the lead for good at the 1:21 mark when he hit two free throws to put the Sonics up, 103-102. After the Bullets missed a shot, Brown shot and missed at the 34-second mark.

But Paul Silas, who played a key role in Seattle's comeback with 10 second-half rebounds, snared the offensive rebound and returned it to Brown. With 14 seconds to go, "Downtown" Brown reloaded from 20 feet and hit a jumper to give the Sonics a 105-102 advantage.

Kevin Grevey led the Bullets with 27 points before retiring after the 3:01 mark with a twisted ankle. Elvin Hayes had 21 points for the Bullets, but just two in the final period under the close checking of Silas.

The Bullets shot 56 per cent in the first half as they took a 58-49 lead.

Fan Loyal Despite Coronary

SEATTLE, May 22 (AP) — The man had a heart attack and was taken to the hospital. His first request in the coronary care unit was to watch the playoff game.

Then his heart stopped beating.

Doctors revived but had to insert a tube into his windpipe.

He could not talk, doctors said, but he motioned for a piece of paper and a pencil. He wrote that he wanted to know what Seattle's score was.

Then he pleaded in another note for the nurses to allow him to watch the rest of the game on television. The nurses let him watch the game.

emorial Golf
on By Simons
n 4-Under Par

UBLIN, Ohio, May 22 (UPI) — Simons ran in a downhill 25- par putt on the final hole yes- y to capture the $250,000 Me- al Tournament by one shot Bill Kratzert.

mons, who had won only 000 this year, pocketed $50,000 rize money in winning his sec- PGA event since joining the in 1972. He and Kratzert hed final rounds of 74 as the d Muirfield Village Golf Club e took its toll on the pros.

mons finished the four days at 4-under par, one of the highest ing totals on the tour this year. Nicklaus, who designed and s the par-72 course, made a charge for the lead on the nine, but a double-bogey six e 17th hole and a bogey on the hole left him at par for the ev.

ldren

ppez Captures LPGA Classic

AMESBURG, N.J., May 22 — Nancy Lopez won the es' Professional Golf Associa- $100,000 Classic yesterday, her th tour victory this year.

e $15,000 she collected boost- her tour-leading earnings to e than $80,000.

pez's win in sudden death JoAnne Carner. Carner had into a commanding position a 5-under-par 66 on Saturday wilted late in the final round.

Major League Standings

ONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
delphia	19	14	.543	—
go	19	17	.528	½
real	18	19	.486	2
burgh	17	19	.472	2½
York	18	22	.450	3½
uis	14	25	.359	7
r				
rancisco	23	14	.622	—
ngeles	22	15	.595	½
anati	24	16	.600	½
on	18	18	.500	4½
iego	17	21	.447	6½
ta	14	23	.389	8½

ay's Games

York 4, Philadelphia 5, 10 innings
sburgh 7, Montreal 0
cago 3, St. Louis 2
Diego 7-0, Cincinnati 2-1
nta 6, Houston 4
Angeles 4, San Francisco 1

ow's Games

sburgh (Rooker 2-2) at Montreal (Rogers
nta (Mahler 0-0) at Cincinnati (Bonham 4-
Angeles (Sutton 3-4) at San Diego
hinko 3-2)

RICAN LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
n	23	12	.657	—
n	25	14	.641	—
York	23	14	.622	1
aukee	18	19	.486	6
land	18	19	.486	6
nore	16	21	.432	8
o	14	23	.378	10
nd	24	15	.615	—
rnia	21	16	.568	2
s City	19	17	.528	3½
	19	17	.528	3½
sota	15	24	.385	9
o	12	23	.343	10
e	14	27	.341	11

ay's Games

York 2-9 Toronto 1-1
imore 3-2, Cleveland 0-1
esota 3, Kansas City 2
oit 2-3, Boston 1-9
aukee 2, California 1
ago 3-0, Oakland 2-8
s 5, Seattle 4

ow's Games

on (Ripley 0-3) at Toronto (Clancy 2-3)
o (Matlack 4-4) at Minnesota (Goltz 3-2)
nas City (Leonard 3-7) at Seattle (House 2-

Tully's Record Is in Question

CORVALLIS, Ore., May 22 (UPI) — Doubt was cast yesterday on the validity of Mike Tully's world record pole vault but officials of the Pacific 8 Track and Field Meet said that they would submit it for approval.

Tully's leap at 18-8 was announced on Friday as a world record but a second measurement showed the height of the bar at 18-8, one-quarter inch below the world record. Then it was announced that international rules do not require measurements to be taken after the bar is initially set.

Later, Standley Eales, of Los Angeles, vice chairman of the AAU track committee, said that the International Amateur Athletic Federation handbook states, "In all cases of records judges must check measurements after the height has been cleared." Films of the jump showed Tully grazing the bar as he cleared. The bar fell and that was blamed on a strong wind.

IOC Takes Sentimental Journey to Cradle of Games

By Samuel Abt

OLYMPIA, Greece, May 22 (IHT) — As so many others have done, the International Olympic Committee went back to its roots yesterday, visiting Olympia, once the most sacred spot on earth.

This was where the Olympic Games, sacred of Zeus, began in antiquity. Legends aside, the date of the first games is known exactly, 776 B.C., by archeological evidence. The Games continued until 393 A.D., when they were banned by Emperor Theodosius.

During their 80th general meeting in Athens last week, the IOC members dealt with many of the same problems that were faced here centuries earlier: cheating by athletes; the place of women; the number and variety of events, and even the actual administration of the games.

For the IOC, which has governed the Games since they were resumed in Athens in 1896, the answers were no easier. Its members seemed pleased to spend the day walking the hot, tranquil plain here, gazing at the ruins of temples and the bare outline of the original Olympic stadium. Twenty-five centuries ago, Pindar understood their feelings. He wrote:

"Look no more for another bright star
by day in the empty sky
more warming than the sun,
nor shall we name any gathering greater than the Olympian."

Pausanias, writing about A.D. 170, agreed. "There are a lot of truly wonderful things you can see and hear about in Greece, but there is a unique divinity of disposition about the mysteries at Eleusis and the games at Olympia," he wrote.

Comfort in Trying Times

Such thoughts must comfort the IOC as it comes under increasing criticism over the staging of the 1984 Games. The most frequent criticism is that the IOC is a small, self-elected group. In fact, the organization selects and approves its members, whose number rose to 89 last week with the addition of these five men: Hamzah Bin Abu Samah, 54, the attorney general of Malaysia; Ene Essomba, 46, a surgeon and university professor in Cameroon; Yu Sun Kim, 46, a sports administrator in North Korea; Nicholas Nissiotis, 52, a professor of religious philosophy in Greece; and Richard Pound, 36, a lawyer in Canada.

In some ways, the five are atypical. None is a businessman, the major occupation of members; almost all are listed as company directors.

Lawyers are the next most numerous group, with almost 15 members, followed by military officers, almost 10; government officials and statesmen, almost 10; and members of royalty, 5. The two highest-ranking members, the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and Prince Franz-Josef II of Liechtenstein, were not present in Athens. Nor, understandably, was former King Constantine of Greece, an honorary member of the IOC.

There are more than a handful of noble titles — lords, counts, one rajah — but all list some other occupation.

Almost every member has been involved in sports administration at the national level, often as a result of election to the IOC. The members are spread over the world, with a limit of one to a country, except when a country has been host to the Olympic Games or has a population large enough to justify two members, the limit.

Representing the United States are Douglas Roby, 80, retired president of American Metals Products Co., of Ypsilanti, Mich., and Julian K. Roosevelt, 53, an investment banker with Sterling Grace & Co., of Oyster Bay, N.Y.

Another major criticism of the IOC is that it is a wealthy club of old men, "archaic and arcane aristocrats out of touch with the realities of the 20th century," as one Los Angeles city councilman said. Almost 30 representatives are in their 60s, about 10 are in their 70s and a couple are in their 80s. About 20 are in their 50s, and about five are younger than that. Ages of the rest of the members are unlisted.

At 36, Pound is the youngest member, although not the youngest ever chosen. Members elected since 1966 must retire at 72.

How wealthy the members are, and how wealthy the IOC is, is open to speculation. The members, who serve unpaid, obviously have means.

So does their organization, although Lord Killanin, 63, the IOC president, said last week, "As long as we don't waste money, we'll be all right after Moscow." At that time, after the 1980 Summer Games, the IOC will receive a third of the $35 million in television rights paid in the Soviet Union. The IOC will get $5 million from the television rights paid to Lake Placid, N.Y., for the 1980 Winter Games.

A third of this money will go to the 26 internatinnal sports federations that participate in the Olympics, a third will go to the IOC's solidarity fund to aid athletic development, and the final third will go to the IOC. Monique Berlioux, executive director of the organization, said last week that the budget for the secretariat is 3 million Swiss francs a year [about $1.5 million], so a lot of money is obviously left over.

Such problems were not part of yesterday's agenda here. After flying about 200 miles west into the Peloponnesus peninsula and then travelling an hour by bus, the IOC members visited the International Olympic Academy, where the Olympic spirit is taught, and placed wreaths at the monument to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, who helped revive the Olympics.

"I want to have my body buried in France, because I am a Frenchman," he was quoted as having said, "but I want my heart to remain in Greece, because my heart is Greek." Then the members went to the site of the original Games. The region has no marble, so building was done with porous limestone composed of tiny seashells. Columns stand and lie, truncated and flaking, amid the poppies, oleander and wild mustard that splash the plain with red, pink and yellow.

The stadium is a parched oblong flanked by two low, grassy banks, where spectators sat in ancient times. Up to 20,000 persons are believed to have attended the early games, and all sat on the grass.

Another site visited by the members was the small shrine where the Olympic flame is kindled with a magnifying glass before it is sent on its journey every four years to the host city. The members seemed startled to learn that the idea to transport the flame was conceived by Adolf Hitler for the 1936 Summer Games in Berlin.

"We Greeks," said a policeman, "say we have light in Athens, sound in Delphi and calm in Olympia."

Sunday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

First Game				
Baltimore	000 020 010—3	4	0	
Cleveland	000 000 000—0	4	0	

McGregor and Skaggs; Waits and Pruitt, W—McGregor, 3-3. L—Waits 3-3. HR—Baltimore, Dauer (2).

Second Game				
Baltimore	000 001 100—2	9	2	
Cleveland	000 000 00x—3	6	0	

Arlies and Dempsey; Clyde, Kern (7), Kinney (9) and Hussey. W—Clyde, 2-0. L—Arlies, 1-3.

First Game				
New York	020 000 000—2	9	0	
Toronto	001 000 000—1	8	0	

Figueroa, Lyle (9), Gossage (9) and Johnson; Underwood, Murphy (8) and Cerone. W—Figueroa, 5-1. L—Underwood, 1-4. HR—New York, Johnson (2).

Second Game				
New York	240 102 000—9	14	1	
Toronto	001 000 000—1	9	1	

Clay, Holtzman (8), Lyle (9) and Munson; Garvin, Moore (4), Kirkwood (8) and Ashby. W—Clay, 1-2. L—Garvin, 2-2. HR—New York, Munson (1).

First Game				
Boston	000 001 000—1	6	0	
Detroit	100 001 00x—2	8	1	

Lee and Fisk; Wilcox and Parrish, W—Wilcox, 3-1. L—Lee, 6-1. HR—Detroit, Thompson (11).

Second Game				
Boston	010 330 011—9	15	1	
Detroit	001 000 002—3	8	2	

Tiant and Montgomery; Rozema, Morris (5), Crawford (6), Arroyo (9) and May. W—Tiant, 2-0. L—Rozema, 3-2. HR—Detroit, Mankowski (3).

Minnesota	000 102 000—3	7	0	
Kansas City	100 100 000—2	6	0	

Serum, Marshall (9) and Wynegar; Splittorff and Porter. W—Serum, 3-0. L—Splittorff, 4-4.

California	100 000 000—1	5	0	
Milwaukee	000 010 001—2	8	0	

Ross, LaRoche (8) and Humphrey; Hampton (8); Sorensen and Martinez. W—Sorensen, 5-3. L—LaRoche, 3-1. HR—California, Fairly (4).

First Game				
Chicago	000 010 023—6	9	0	
Oakland	010 010 000—2	6	2	

Stone, Hinton (8), Willoughby (8) and Nahodony, Larry Johnson (8); Renko, Sosa (7), Lacey (7), Heaverlo (8), Coleman (9) and Newman, Essian (9). W—Stone, 3-2. L—Lacey, 3-2. HR—Chicago, Lamar Johnson (3).

Second Game				
Chicago	000 000 000—0	3	3	
Oakland	210 014 00x—8	15	0	

Barrios, Terrell (2), Schueler (4) and Larry Johnson; J. Johnson and Essian. W—J. Johnson, 4-2. L—Barrios, 1-5. HR—Oakland, Page (2).

Texas	010 110 011—5	9	1	
Seattle	002 010 000—4	6	0	

Alexander, Cleveland (9) and Sundberg; McLaughlin, Todd (6), Romo (8), Rawley (9) and Stanton. W—Alexander, 4-2. L—Romo, 3-1. HRs—Texas, Zisk (10), Oliver (4). Seattle Stanton 2 (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

First Game				
San Diego	020 004 001—7	12	1	
Cincinnati	000 001 100—2	7	2	

Shirley and Sweet; Sarmiento, Tomlin (6), Barber (8) and Werner. W—Shirley, 2-4. L—Sarmiento, 3. HR—Cincinnati, Foster (7).

Second Game				
San Diego	000 000 000—0	7	0	
Cincinnati	000 010 00x—1	6	0	

D'Acquisto, Lee (7) and Sweet, Tenace (7); Seaver, Tomlin (8), Bair (8) and Bench. W—Seaver, 3-4. L—D'Acquisto, 1-1.

St. Louis	000 110 000—2	6	4	
Chicago	200 001 00x—3	8	0	

Rasmussen, Littell (6), Schultz (8) and Simmons; R. Reuschel, Sutter (8) and Rader. W—R. Reuschel, 4-3. L—Littell, 1-6.

Pittsburgh	000 001 204—7	13	1	
Montreal	000 000 000—0	6	0	

Candelaria, Tekulve (8) and Dyer; Grimsley, Schatzeder (8), Atkinson (9) and Carter. W—Candelaria, 3-6. L—Grimsley, 6-2. HRs—Pittsburgh, Moreno (1), Stennett (2).

Philadelphia	300 000 000 0—5	9	1	
New York	010 201 010 1—6	11	0	

(10 innings)

Lerch, Reed (7), McGraw (10) and Boone; Koosman, Lockwood (8) and Stearns. W—Lockwood, 4-3. L—McGraw, 2-3. HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (8). New York, Stearns (2).

Atlanta	100 401 000—6	0	0	
Houston	010 000 030—4	14	2	

P. Niekro, Devine (8) and Pocoroba; Lemongello, Zamora (4), J. Niekro (6), Forsch (8), Sambito (9) and Ferguson. W—P. Niekro, 4-6. L—Lemongello, 3-5. HR—Atlanta, Matthews (5).

San Francisco	000 000 100—1	8	1	
Los Angeles	102 010 00x—4	11	0	

Knepper, McGlothen (6), Moffitt (7) and Hilt; Hooton, Rautzhan (7), Forster (8) and Yeager. W—Hooton, 3-4. L—Knepper, 5-2. HRs—San Francisco, Clark (5), Los Angeles, Lacy (4), Carr (4).

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(Continued from Back Page)

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TURN TO PAGES 13 & 16 FOR MORE CLASSIFIEDS

Art Buchwald

Mental Anguish

WASHINGTON—A small news item in the papers a few weeks ago caught my attention. A young man named Tom Hansen, 25 years old, decided to sue his parents for $350,000 damages because he thinks his family failed to rear him right. He claims that, because his father and mother failed to raise him in the correct manner, he may have to have psychiatric treatment for the rest of his life.

Buchwald

Hansen's lawyer in Boulder, Colo., John Taussig Jr., said the suit alleges that the parents were guilty of willful and wanton neglect.

"Basically what we are doing is bringing a suit of malpractice of parenting," Taussig said.

All over America children will be watching the outcome of the suit. If Hansen wins in court, it will open up an entire new legal situation and may force most parents to take out very expensive malpractice insurance at the moment they produce a son or daughter. This would raise the cost of bringing up a child even higher than it is now, and it may discourage young couples from having children.

Many kids, when they reach puberty, blame their parents for everything that has gone wrong in their lives, but most of them get over it when they grow up. But if the verdict goes in favor of Hansen, they will be encouraged to seek out a lawyer and demand damages for cruel and unusual punishment, which might include making them come home at a certain time, requiring them to clean up their own rooms, do the dishes and inflicting lifelong traumas by forcing them to do their homework.

* * *

Phillip Colburn, who lives in Los Angeles, is terribly concerned about the problem and told me on the phone, "If children are permitted to sue their parents for malpractice in parenting, why can't parents sue their children for mental anguish, misappropriation of family funds, slander and misuse of the family car?"

I told him it sounded fair to me.

He said, "Most parents have aspirations and unfulfilled dreams about their children. During the teen-age years of their offspring, many fathers and mothers are forced into going to a psychiatrist. Others become permanently deaf from their son's or daughter's stereo system. Many parents suffer ulcers and nervous disorders waiting for their children to come home from a school dance. Still others go into deep depression when they discover pot in their children's pants' pockets. If our kids are going to sue us for what we've done to them, then we should be allowed to seek damages for what they've done to us."

"It could be a class action suit," I suggested. "That way we could all save on legal costs."

"Parents don't ask too much of their children when they grow up...maybe an occasional telephone call to tell us they're OK, a kind word when they come home for a visit, a few grandchildren to bring us joy in our old age. If they can't do that, then I think we should bring legal action against them."

* * *

"You better believe it," I said. "There are a lot more disappointed parents in this country than there are disappointed children."

"I also believe that if we've sent them to college and paid $40,000 out of our own pockets to educate them, they should be able to read and write or else give us our money back."

Colburn and I both agreed that if the judge ruled in Hansen's favor and the Supreme Court upheld the decision that children could sue their parents for malpractice, it would make parenthood a whole new ball game.

"The next time my kid asks for $10 to go to a rock concert and I refuse to give it to her and she screams bloody murder," Colburn said, "I'm going to tell her, 'Sue me'."

Record 'Warm' Spell Noted at South Pole

WASHINGTON, May 22 (UPI) — A record "warm" spell was noted at the South Pole last month: Temperatures averaged 59.1 below zero F, the National Science Foundation reported today.

The 22 scientists and technicians spending the approaching winter at the South Pole station recorded a high of 33.7 degrees below zero on April 24 and a low of 85 degrees below zero on April 8. Scientists have been keeping temperature records at the Amundsen-Scott station at the pole since 1957.

The Insulated Pleasures of Camp David

By Don Irwin

THURMONT, Md.—Citizens of this quiet old town in the Allegheny foothills claim that they don't much notice that presidents of the United States are their occasional neighbors—but they still talk about Fala.

One summer day in the middle of World War II, that celebrated Scottie set the town to snickering by jumping off the lap of his master, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, to visit a nearby fireplug while the presidential motorcade waited dutifully at a red light.

Local historian George W. Wireman recalls that a Secret Service agent had to corral Fala and shove him back into Roosevelt's Phaeton so that the procession could keep moving up the 10 miles of winding blacktop that separated Thurmont from the then-secret retreat Roosevelt called Shangri-la.

Motorcades seldom pass through Thurmont these days, because helicopters are used in all but the worst weather for the 65-mile hop from the White House to the presidential hideaway, now known as Camp David.

Like most of the last seven presidents, Jimmy Carter has come to love the retreat and to regard it as a leafy haven from the Washington pressure cooker. And true to his penny-saving character, Carter has ordered that no improvements be made in the present facilities.

Even so, Roosevelt would scarcely recognize the old U.S. Park Service camp, complete with outdoor plumbing, that he took over in April 1942.

These days the "camp" is replete with global communications, menus of lobster and steak and self-effacing servants.

Camp David's exteriors—vertical board-and-batten siding painted a leafy gray-green—are basically unchanged from Roosevelt's day, but the process of making things posh began as soon as he was gone. Harry S Truman ordered steam heat put into the main lodge and some of the guest cabins. Dwight D. Eisenhower ordered air-conditioning.

Eisenhower, the first Republican president in 20 years, who named the place Camp David after his grandson, approved extensive renovation of the presidential residence, which until then had been furnished with Navy surplus. The name of the residence was changed to Aspen Lodge to conform with a system of naming buildings after trees. Refurnished presidential offices were in another building. Laurel Lodge, and seven cottages—all with tree names—were grouped around the two main structures.

Better publicized is another improvement dating from Eisenhower's time: a practice golf range that uses one green to service three tees located 80, 100 and 140 yards away.

Other athletic facilities include a wavy-edged heated swimming pool adjoining Aspen and a bigger, plainer pool in back of Laurel; a sauna; a pair of tennis courts; a two-lane bowling alley; an archery range; a skeet range and space for volleyball and horseshoe pitching.

Both the president and his staff pay their food and bar bills at Camp David at rates prevailing in the White House mess. The camp menu leans to steak and lobster served by Navy stewards disguised in blue blazers bearing the presidential seal on their breast pockets.

Guest comments tend to be euphoric. A middle-tier White House staffer—who was there once on business for a few hours—sighed: "Now I know what it is to go first class."

An assistant to former President Gerald Ford, recalling the golf cart waiting at the door when he needed it and the drink he got when he wanted it, called the service "so good it was spooky."

A young woman guest of the Ford era recalls how she tried to carry a tray of iced tea out of Aspen Lodge to the swimming pool and encountered a steward who asked sternly if the poolside phone was out of order. He followed as she carried the tray, protesting: "Our job is to make you comfortable."

Every president since Roosevelt has used the retreat, situated northwest of the capital in the 1,880-foot-high Catoctin Mountains.

Carter, easily adapting to the retreat's insulated pleasures, has visited it 23 times, usually for weekends, since he took office 16 months ago.

United Press International

The presidential cottage at Camp David.

Carter's order against any expansion in the camp's facilities is being enforced by his special presidential assistant for administration, Hugh Carter Jr., dubbed by some at the White House as "Cousin Cheap." In fact, Hugh Carter claims a reduction of more than 15 percent in the camp's permanent service staff. Extra personnel are bused to Camp David from the White House if special events require additional staff.

However, the president has ordered that Camp David be maintained as it was when he took office. It is impossible to say what this undertaking involves because the 143-acre site is closed to all except the president, his guests and workers there. There is no consolidated budget for Camp David, which is financed principally from Navy Department appropriations.

The Navy last week referred all queries about maintenance costs to the White House, which had no comment. Its last official accounting was issued five years ago, when it advised a congressional bearing that maintenance costs for fiscal 1973 were $640,000.

Camp David is one of the nation's best-guarded pieces of real estate. The camp perimeter is marked by two parallel eight-foot wire-mesh fences topped with coils of barbed wire. Carbine-carrying Marines maintain a jeep patrol between the fences, which are said to be electrified.

Other Marines on foot lead guard dogs along the woodland paths. A battery of floodlights illuminates the wire at night, turning the preserve's boundary into a circle of light visible for miles.

When Roosevelt approved the original plan, he penciled across its bottom a note directing preparation of two separate cottages for male and female White House staffers, plus a six-bunk cottage for the camp servants.

"Secret Service to sleep in tents," said the last line of his note. No one now knows whether this was a Rooseveltian joke, but only a few months later—when 20-odd buildings were in place on the site—a map of the camp showed cabins for Secret Service agents, who were called "The Baker Street Urchins."

Displaying a kind of frivolity that has been rare at Camp David in recent years, the map labeled the president's cabin "The Bear's Den" and called his small swimming pool "Bear Wallow." The communications cabin linking the camp with the White House switchboard was labeled "One Moment Please."

© Los Angeles Times

PEOPLE: *Nixon Plays Host To Launch His Book*

Richard Nixon played host to about 40 persons, many in the publishing field, at a party at his San Clemente, Calif., home to toast the publication of his memoirs. Among the guests who gathered in the courtyard of Nixon's Spanish-style home, La Casa Pacifica, were the publishers of his book, "RN," and others who helped him put the work together. Also present was his daughter **Tricia Cox**. Nixon's wife, **Pat**, did not attend. She was recently released from Long Beach Memorial Hospital where she was recuperating from a pulmonary infection. Two years ago, she suffered a stroke.

* * *

Former Nixon aide **Charles Colson** has likened U.S. society to modern-day Rome, attacking the materialism of Americans and the "idols" they worship. Speaking in Wenham, Mass., at Gordon College commencement exercises, the man who now calls himself a born-again Christian said, "Everything today is measured in terms of dollars, power and personal success." "The idols we worship begin with us...Materialism and personal comfort are foremost in our daily lives," he said. Colson, 46, spent seven months in prison after his conviction for obstruction of justice in connection with the prosecution of Pentagon Papers co-defendant **Daniel Ellsberg**.

* * *

Pilot **John Sparkes**, 29, who usually earns his living towing airborne banners promoting rock concerts, suntan lotion and other ads, had a message behind his plane as he swooped over the San Diego freeway: "Mary, this banner's pilot is madly in love with you," it said, in letters seven feet high and trailing 200 feet behind the aircraft. It caught the eye—as it was meant to—of **Mary Tedesco**, a woman Sparkes has been dating for a year, who was driving to work below him. Sparkes said that he knew her commuting schedule and could sight her car's distinctive stripe from the air, so he just flew above her for a while. Miss Tedesco, was impressed, but in what way wasn't clear. "John Sparkes," she told him later, "you're nuts."

* * *

Five generations of the Astor family have been benefactors of the 67-year-old New York Public Library, so it was only fitting that **Brooke Astor**, widow of **Vincent Astor**, was on hand for a dinner at which the great entranceway of the main library at 5th Avenue and 42d Street was dedicated as Astor Hall. Mrs. Astor performed the happy chore of announcing that the library had received $1.5 million in gifts and that the Astor Foundation, of which she is president, will match those gifts dollar for dollar. The entrance hall, long admired by architects, had not previously had a name.

* * *

Lon Nol, the former president of Cambodia, was reported in satisfactory condition in a Honolulu hospital after an accident in which the car his wife was driving and a laundry truck collided. Nol, his wife, **Savanna**, and a son were treated for cuts and bruises, none very serious. The Nols have been living in Hawaii since 1975, when Cambodia fell to the Communists.

* * *

In Erwinville, La., **Lumpy Kirkland** gobbled his way through 40 pounds of crayfish in 22 minutes to win a $10,000 grudge match and settle any doubts about his claim to the title of Louisiana's crayfish eating champ. "There was a certain little spice in there that made 'em taste real good," the 6-foot-4, 420-pound grocer said. "It was a $5,000 spice." Kirkland out-gobbled 210-pounder **Harold Picou** in the winner-take-all match. Kirkland, sitting at a table and stopping every few minutes for a sip of Coke, ripped the beads and shells off the crayfish at a steady pace to capture the title. Picou had about three pounds left when he quit. "I ate at the same pace at the finish that I did at the start," he said. "He [Picou] started a little faster but he slowed up a bit. "The secret is just being able to put that speed on when your belly's full. I kept telling my arms to keep going faster." Kirkland of Zachary, La., had been feuding with Picou, a Maurepas, La., bartender, for several weeks about the unofficial state championship. For their match Picou and Kirkland each put up $5,000 to back up their boasts.

* * *

President Carter attended the rain-drenched wedding of niece **Jana Carter** in Buena Vista, Ga., briefly joining other guests on an enclosed back porch when a shower drove the ceremony indoors. The 18-year-old daughter of **Billy Carter** became the bride of **Johnny Theus**, 19, on a Magnolia-decorated altar in the backyard of her family's home.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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